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UN calls for war crimes investigation...again

By: Heather Murdock

SANA'A, Oct. 14 — As the security situation in northern Yemen continues to deteriorate, the UN renewed its call on Sunday for an investigation into the reports that government bombs killed almost 90 civilians in mid-September.

"Civilians should never be targeted," said John Holmes, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator at a Sana'a press conference. "Individuals should not be used as shields.

"And where there are allegations that these rules have not been fully respected, they should be investigated transparently.

Holmes' call echoed demands from humanitarian agencies in late September, after reports that civiliansmostly women, children and the elderly- were attacked in Adi, near Harf Sufyan in the Amran governorate.



ly neglected by the international media."



Witnesses reported four separate air and transparently," said Holmes. raids on the morning of September 16, despite the fact that there were no battles or Houthi fighters in the area, according to Human Rights Watch. But the civilian victims were near a road sometimes used by Houthis, and some of the local tribesmen were armed, as is their custom, said HRW.

On September 18, the Yemeni government announced a plan to investigate the deaths, drawing praise from the U.S. government.

"The incident points to the increasingly severe humanitarian costs of the sixth round of fighting between Houthi rebels and the Yemeni government," reads a press released published by the U.S. Embassy shortly after the announcement.

A month later, however, UN officials are still urging the government of Yemen to produce results from the investigation.

"I hope it will be conducted quickly

The Yemeni government, however, maintains that it does not target civilians, and accuses Houthi militants of using civilians as human shields.

"The Yemeni army chooses its targets carefully and avoids civilians, but the Houthis are using dirty methods by hiding in civilian houses or near their houses," said the Minister of Information, Hassan Al-Lawzi at a press conference on Tuesday.

Holmes also renewed the UN's plea for a "humanitarian corridor" in northern Yemen. He asked both the government and the Houthi army to help provide safe passage for humanitarian aid workers into battle zones, and a ceasefire to allow workers to help the trapped civilians.

In what it called, "a response to calls for providing safe corridors," Saba, a government news agency, reported instructions to displaced people on Tuesday.

The report urged displaced people travel to camps- one of which is not currently operating- and did not mention any new way for humanitarian workers to travel safely into battle zones

And while it said the government would protect travelers, it also blamed the Houthis for making the roads too dangerous for travelers.

On the same day, the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) issued a report that said the security situation at the Khaiwan camp in Amran- one of the camps the government directed people to- is "of serious concern."

The agency has asked the govern-



The Mazrak camp shelters as many as 7,000 people and up to 1,400 people arrive a week, according to the UN. As the crisis deepens, the camp already suffers shortages of food, water and sanitation. "The humanitaian situation is getting worse by the day," said UNICEF official Aboudou Karimou Adjibadein in recent report.

been some shooting in the vicinity of the camp, which also prevented staff from getting to the location," said UNHCR spokesperson Andrej Mahecic, according to the BBC.

"We don't want to see any new

The war "shows no signs of abating," according to the UNHCR report, and security, especially in Sa'ada city

the city are running short, and access to the market is blocked. Electricity is available from 6 p.m. to midnight, and water deliveries are only available twice a week.

And while aid agencies continue to



President Ali Abdullah Saleh. "What we want to see is action on the ground."



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Around the Nation



Military speculates end of war while tribes intervene in favor of state

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

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SA'ADA, Oct. 14 - Military sources claimed yesterday that the Yemeni army has made much progress in the battles against the Houthi rebellion in Sa'ada and Amran governorates.

The Yemeni defense media website reported that the armed forces and security have defeated Houthi rebels in Al-Maqash and Al-And areas in Sa'ada and destroyed their hideouts while killing dozens of them.

"Many losses have been reported in the Houthi lines in men and arms during the latest battle between them and the state. The army blocked Houthi attempts to infiltrate the northwestern entry points to Sa'ada City," reported the source.

However, local sources within the city said that the area witnessed intensive attacks by the Houthis targeting the presidential palace, the central security camp and other strategic locations. Many victims resulted from the attack from both sides as well as civilian causalities.

In response, the state air force intensified its raids targeting Houthi camps and areas where Houthis are likely to be in Bani Moadh, Al-Talh and Dhahyan districts of Sa'ada. In Bani

Sufian district of Amran governorate sources said that bloody confrontations are still ongoing until Wednesday Oct. 14 evening and the state has not yet been able to control the main road which connects the district with the capital Sana'a.

A new development in the war was announced by the Houthis media spokes person who said that Houthi leader Abdulmalik Al-Houthi will start a new battle front in Al-Qita'a area affiliated to Waela tribe. This area is towards the northeastern side of Yemen on the Yemeni Saudi border. According to the spokesperson, this is a strategic step to cut off supplies from the Saudi borders to Yemeni army.

"We had left this vital area out of the battle field in order to allow supplies and food to reach citizens. However the state has prevented Houthi sympathizers from carrying in food supplies and used it only for military purposes," said the source

In return, more than one thousand citizens from Dahm tribe in Al-Jawf a neighboring governorate to Sa'ada demonstrated under the leadership of sheikh Hamad bin Abdan demanding the reopening of this road and allowing security troupes to use the road and the elimination of security checkpoints set

up by Houthis in this area.

However, in a phone conversation with Yemen Times, one of Waela Tribe leaders sheikh Saleh Mohammed bin Shaje denied that Dahm tribe demonstrated or even gathered to oppose the Houthis in the disputed area which falls in Waela tribe territory.

"We will not allow any other tribe to demonstrate or gather in our areas. The removal of the Houthi checkpoints is the business of the government and its armed security and not of any other people," he said.

He added that the state troupes are already on their way towards the western areas and would get into battle with the Houthis soon. He also confirmed that Waela tribesmen are equipped and ready to stand by the government in case there is need and the president calls for the tribe's support to evacuate the Houthis, although he hoped that no bloody confrontations actually take place in Waela area and that the tribesmen are not involved in the conflict. It is worth mentioning that Waela and Dahm tribes are historical enemies and have had tribal wars between them for decades. Some of the disputes between the two tribes are still ongoing today without any state intervention.

Traditional blocks increase girl dropout rate in Yemen

By Ramlah Merchant and Shihab Al-Ezzi For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, Oct. 14 – Approximately twenty teachers gathered on 8 October to discuss the reasons for current low $\ddot{\in}$ rates of admission of female students in Yemen. Among them was Ali Ghyath, head of the Educational Zone of Bani Al-Harith.

The discussion is a part of a campaign organized by the All Girls Society for Development, in coordination with CHF International, a non-governmental organization. A similar meeting was held on 12 October at the organization and included seven journalists. The objective was to explore how the media could help implement solutions to increase the admissions numbers for female students.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) says that nearly half of primary school age girls do not attend school. It notes that access to education is one of the biggest challenges facing children in Yemen today, with a particular impact on girls.

According to the Ministry of Education's Comprehensive School Survey for 2006, 46 percent of Yemen's 7.4 million primary school age children do not attend school - 3,971,853 in primary school. Altogether, 4,497,643 of children of all ages attend school. Yemen has 14,090 schools. Of these 9,224 are co-educational, with 8,638 in rural areas and 586 in urban areas.

The government says that the gender gap in education is "considerable". While national illiteracy rates stand at about 30 percent for men, they exceed 67 percent for women.

In addition to the inequality that appears in education, urban-rural differences were also significant: 84.8 percent of urban and 68.9 percent of rural males aged 10 and above are literate, compared to only 59.5 percent of urban and 24 percent of rural girls, the National Document to Promote Girls' Education in Yemen, said in 2005.

Based on such data, and under the slogan "It is my right to learn", the teachers, parents and media staff consequently joined to discuss measures that could be taken to encourage female dropouts to rejoin school.

Teachers present at the meeting mentioned that family is the most important factor in discouraging girls' education: "Girls are removed from schools due to several problems, and family is the origin. Families need the



Around 84.8 percent of urban and 68.9 percent of rural males aged 10 and above are literate, compared to only 59.5 percent of urban and 24 percent of rural girls.

cooperation of schools, other parents Nagah Journal. and NGOs" said Saod Al-Harazi, a teacher who attending the meeting.

According to Ayisha Al-Olofi, another teacher, financial demands are another factor that negatively affect education aside from family pressures. She also added that early marriage contributes to dropout rates in primary education.

Another issue brought up in the meeting was whether parents themselves understand the importance of education and the purpose of educating their children. "Most fathers say that education is only found in the Hadith and Koran," said Aoath Al-Bakery, another journalist.

Mass media was discussed as the most effective medium of promoting girl education, particularly by radio. "Girls' education can be investigated and endorsed through the radio, which everyone can listen to. It is a medium of communication which even covers remote areas and is very popular," said Abdul Aziz Awdhi.

However, another journalist opposed this view. "Radio is not an effective medium," said Hani Al-Roushan from

According to him, other forms of mass media such as newspapers and television are far more effective means of communication.

Aoath Al-Bakery feels that it is the job of decision makers to reduce the number of girl school dropouts. Media can only act as a catalyst in this process. According to him, real life situations need to be examined before we can decide upon particular solutions. He has asked Saeeda T.V. to accompany him to see Al-Sunaina area, which apparently contains a high number of girl dropouts.

CHF International has produced an initiative to bring together various groups of women to encourage them to demand education. CHF International is supervising this campaign with the help of All Girls Society for Development to support girls' education in the area of Bani Al-Harith from August to October.

 $The All Girls \\ Society for Development$ is an organization established by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and strives to expand opportunities for Yemeni girls through education.

Economic media needs private sector's support

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Oct. 14 – In an effort develop honest and professional economic media in Yemen, the Studies and Economic Media Center (SEMC) trained about 30 Yemeni journalists this week on economic terms.

"We are very sorry that the Yemeni private sector has not yet played its role in supporting economic journalism as its counterpart in the Gulf States and other Arab countries does," said the chairman of the SEMC, Mostafa Nasr at the opening of the training course.

Since the training was funded by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), non-governmental organization, а Nasr praised international NGOs for supporting such projects, and demanded more resources to improve this essential kind of journalism.

"Journalists' rights to access information from public and private establishments also have to be supported through law," Nasr added.

"Economic journalism in Yemen

now is just word stuffing of figures and ambiguous terms instead of a tool for awareness and accountability," he said.

"So, we demand the state, private sector and civil society organizations work hard in improving economic journalism in Yemen to play its role in the awareness of national economy and development," explained Nasr.

"We are trying through the two days training to create a specialized economic journalism in the country that will be able to analyze and look ahead," said Mahmoud Qayah, the Projects Officer at the Friedrich-Ebert Organization.

"Yemen is suffering from the absence of specialized economic journalism," he said.

He mass media in Yemen repeated government claims that Yemen would not be affected by the world financial crisis. This turned out to be untrue as oil revenues plummeted and oil represents 70 percent to the government's revenues. The Assistant Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Industry and Trade called on economic journalists to play their

roles in publicizing the development culture to people by simplifying and explaining economic terms in attractive and easy manner that touches people's livelihoods

"Many people are illiterate at economic terms and you (journalists) are the key of change to get people know these terms by using simple and clear style," he said in the opening of the training.

Four professors of economics at Sana'a University were selected as trainers and every professor focused on one type of economic terms.

Dr. Yaseen Al-Hamadi, lectured iournalists about banking and cash terms. Dr. Ali Qaid, discussed macro and micro economic terms. Dr. Ateq Salem explained budget terms while Ali Al-Wafi, an economic expert spoke about economic-development terms.

"The SEMC will follow up with trainers of this course and publish an economic terms guide for economic journalists within two months," said the chairman of the center.

Protesters banned from "Freedom Square"

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, Oct. 14 – For the second $\frac{z}{0}$ week in a row, dozens of people were



Expatriates want law and security, not conferences

By Mahmoud Assamiee

lands disputes, Hasan said that the regarding their investments. Prime authority can not solve them alone. Minster Ali Mujwa, who inaugurated the conference Saturday, demanded support from friendly countries as well as from expatriates. He asked for their support in overcoming the complex problems presented by the Houthi rebellion, southern secessionist movement and the growing presence of al-Qeada.

SANA'A, Oct. 14 – "Conferences are mere addresses and mottos that do not benefit Yemeni expatriates,"

said expatriate Saif Naser who has come from Kingdom of Bahrain, where he works, to participate in the Third Conference for Yemeni Expatriates.

"We Yemenis are working hard because we love our country and thus came to the investment conference. Expatriates are directly affected by current investment issues, and currently have negative perceptions about what is happening inside the country," added Naser.

Despite this, expatriates are determined to help their country and invest money in it. They have hope that conditions will change in the future and hope that the decisions of previous conferences will be implemented.

They complained about the performance of the General Authority for Investment (GAI), describing it as an ineffective organization.

"The General Authority for Investment must be run by strong personalities in order to safeguard investments," said Naser.

He described the one-stop shop system adopted by GAI as unproductive and little more than ink on paper.

"This is not true," said Head of Promotion Sector in GAI Muntaha Hassan. "The authority has successfully utilized the system since 2007. We have offices for all concerned bodies here. Investora can complete the requisite procedures with the authority within 15 davs."

Concerning complaints of investors'

but that they make significant efforts to ensure the safety of investments and the interests of affiliated parties.

"We track investment issues in courts, and have lawyers to follow up on any casenecessary," she said.

"There is no one stop- shop system in Yemen. Even if there were, it is not executive and can not solve problems," said Deputy Minister of Expatriates for community affairs Abdul-Qader Aydh.

Some among those in attendance at the conference have problems and have investments estimated in the billions. Others came to inspect investment opportunities.

The GAI was one of the coordinators of the conference.

More than 400 expatriates, most of them investors, participated in the conference. Some of them had not been formally invited by the Ministry of Expatriates, but their love of their country compelled them to attend.

Many displayed interest in investing despite current problems. Head of Yemeni community in Mombassa, Kenya Sheikh Saleh bin Shakook said that he plans to expand his investments in Yemen regardless of such issues, noting that land disputes are present throughout the world.

Sheikh bin Shakook has investments estimated at 15 million USD. He said that the heads of Yemeni communities participated in the conference and mutually agreed to invest in Yemen.

The government did not hesitate to ask support from the expatriate community, although it admits that expatriates suffer complicated problems

Furthermore, Vice President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, who attended the final meeting of the conference on Monday, demanded support of expatriates. More than any time in recent history, the country is facing economic woes resulting from the global financial crises and the decrease in oil prices, upon which the country is dependent.

Expatriates announced their full support of government efforts to quell the Houthi rebellion and curb the secessionist movement. "We will support the government and the president to in the north as well as in the south," said Sheikh bin Shakook. In the final communiqué of the conference, expatriates raised central issues concerning the future of investment development. They called on the government to direct ministry of interior to arrest those who have unlawfully taken over lands and demanded the establishment of a bank specifically for expatriates. The new bank would collect data from expatriates across the world, provide infrastructure for their investments and allow ministries to be in constant contact with expatriates, thus contributing to investment solutions both inside and outside the country.

prevented from protesting in front of the Cabinet building in Sana'a in an area known as "Freedom Square" for security reasons, according to the government.

Because they cannot get into the square, groups of protesters have met near the square with a multitude of demands. Journalists, human rights activists, members of parliament, and family members of people they say are illegally detained all gather to demand the release of their friends and loved ones.

Cleaning workers protest against interference in their union by the Cleanliness General Administration of the capital.

Friends and relatives of the late physician Derhim Al-Qadasi, who was killed last year while in duty, continued their weekly protest, demanding the government to arrest the killer.

The Yemen Observatory for Human Rights condemned the banning of peaceful protests by journalists and human rights activists in the square.

But for the past two weeks on Tuesdays- when protesters usually gather- security forces prevented the protests. Since 2007, these protests have been organized weekly by journalists and human rights organizations, demanding freedom of speech and the release of journalists and human rights activists they say have been detained illegally by security.

Many of these protests have been organized by Women Journalists Without Chains. Last Tuesday, Tawakkol Karman, the head of organization was

"No enforced disappearances and arbitrary arrests against journalists" read the banners of the Tuesday protest.

shoved by cabinet building security guards, before they tried to take away her camera. Activist Lubna Al-Qadasi from the same organization also said she was assaulted by the guards.

Karman described the continuing suspension of Al-Ayyam newspaper, and the detention of three journalists as an obvious attack on freedom of speech.

The detained journalists are Mohammad Al -Maqaleh the editor of the opposition Socialist Party's Web site, Foad Rashed, the editor of the Mukalla Press Web site, and Salah Al-Salqadi, the editor of the Aden News Network. Al-Salqadi and Rashed have been detained for more than six months for writing articles the government says are in favor of the southern separatist movement.

Mohammad Al-Maqaleh was taken into custody on Sept. 18 on Taiz Street in Sana'a after he reported on accusations that Yemeni military air strikes killed 87 people- mostly women, children and the elderly- and injured more than a hundred. A week later, journalists protested in front of the presidential palace demanding his release.

Attorney General has requested the Political Security organization director to turn over Mohamed Al-Maqaleh to the prosecution or release him.

The Minister of information said the weekly protests were prevented from the square for security reasons.

"We don't want this square to be used for a sabotage act against the cabinet," said the Minister of Information, Hassan Al-Lawzi, in a press conference on Tuesday.

"Protesters can go and protest in Sabeen square." he added.

He denied that his ministry has suspended any newspaper, but said it confiscated some issues because "they have violated publishing law."

"Newspapers have not filed any lawsuits against the ministry because they know they have violated the Publishing Law, "he said.

In May 2009, Yemeni authorities accused an independent newspaper, Al-Ayyam, of inciting instability and shut it down.



Around the Nation

Their News

UK aid for displaced Yemenis as fighting intensifies

The UK will provide £2m for vital humanitarian aid to those who have been driven out of their homes by the ongoing conflict in Yemen, International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander announced today. The £2m is in response to the recent UN Flash Appeal which was launched following the outbreak of intensified fighting in and around the Sa'ada Governorate in northern Yemen.

As many as 150,000 people have now been displaced by the conflict. Large numbers of these are women and children who are especially in need of protection and security. This new funding will be used to provide water, sanitation and hygiene services, food, health care, assistance to malnourished children, and shelter and relief items. It will also help to reduce immediate security and protection threats, and boost coordination within the humanitarian response effort.

The funding will go to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for assistance and protection activities for victims of the conflict, as well as to UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working under the UN Flash Appeal for Yemen. These organizations include:

UNICEFtotreatmalnourished children and provide drinking water UN OCHA for coordination and information management

International Organisation for Migration (IOM) for shelter and non-food relief items

Islamic Relief to feed children suffering from malnutrition, and for camp management at Al-Mazraq camp Oxfam for water and sanitation projects

Save the Children for hygiene promotion projects

Douglas Alexander said:

"I am extremely concerned by the serious deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in the north of Yemen; the UK continues to lobby for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. I re-emphasize the calls made by the Foreign Secretary and our international partners, for both sides to halt the violence immediately and to facilitate humanitarian access to ensure that assistance can reach those who need it most.

I welcome recent commitments made by regional partners to facilitate the safe passage of emergency relief supplies, and call on all parties to help ensure their practical delivery.

"The recent escalation in violence has meant that even more people have been forced to leave their homes. One camp has reported that malnutrition among children is alarmingly high, so it's essential that we act quickly before these problems get worse. The UK's support will target those people in most urgent need providing critical relief such as water, sanitation and food, as well as boosting UN capacity to respond to the broader humanitarian crisis

The Arab Academy for banking and financial sciences celebrates the graduation

The Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Sciences -Sana'a celebrated the graduation of the third batch of students of the college of Banking and financial sciences under the auspices of HE Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Prof Dr Saleh Ali Basurrah in the presences of large number of economic and executive leasers of the institutions of public and private sectors university professors and leaders of banking industry along with the graduates of the third Batch and their relatives.

Prof Dr. Abdul-Majeed Al –Mikhlafi the Academy Branch Manager in Yemen and Dean of the college of Banking and Financial Sciences in Sana'a congratulated the graduates and the best students in the programs of High Diploma and Masters Degree for their accomplishment in their scientific .He also invited them to "translate what they have learned into practices as a way to upgrade the financial and Banking industry in the public and private sectors and to a work towards proving their abilities in the development of the country Dr Al Mikhlafi said that what was just an ambition in the past becomes a reality in these days in the continuity of graduating batch after batch of students. Al Mikhlafi also extended his thanks to everyone who contributed to support for the graduates to push their scientific careers in postgraduate studies on the top of them the Ministry of Higher Education and the University of Science and Technology the host university .

Prof. Dr Homeed Aqlan in his turn stressed in his speech of University of Science and Technology (the Host University in Yemen) on the importance of the various disciplines of the college in the field of financial and banking business in supporting the development of the nation. He also pointed out to need of labor market in the public and private sectors for such graduates and to the great importance of the qualification and development of Yemeni slatff through the postgraduate studies in theses disciplines

Prof. Dr. Essam Zabaliawi president or the Arab Academy paid tribute to the efforts made to achieve an outstanding success and outputs capable of lifting up the administrative work and financial and banking business in the Yemeni and Arab markets along with along with the attention paid to such special disciplines.In a specie delivers by Dr Ali Qasim Ismail, Undersecretary of the ministry of Higher Education, he thanked the Academy's concern and focus on the quality of education in this area of focus and for its work to improve banking business in Yemen. He added the Academy has demonstrated its ability to supply the market place with such special disciplines despite the short time of its launch. At the end of the ceremony the best students in various disciplines of the college among the graduate batches were honored.

Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed Group opens the biggest library in Taiz



The representative of Taiz - Mohammed Abdulmalik Al-Heagm opened on Saturday Oct. 3, 2009, its newest branch of Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed Group. The branch contains books, education tools and stationary. Al-Heagm said that the new branch contains books and reference materials which will help readers, researchers and school and college students in different fields like science, religion and culture. He added that something like that is needed in



Taiz city to bring about some kind of revolution and the development of culture in the city.

He urged the private sector to invest in knowledge creation and book publishing as a service to the community and not as commodities for profit sake only. He said that the governor is ready to provide all the facilities and support to those who want to investment in the development of knowledge culture.

Asad al Al-Anise, marketing and sales manager in the group, stated that the group started this branch which is considered the biggest library in Taiz. The goal of this group is to satisfy all the needs of the consumer, public and private sector in the world of books, educational tools, and stationery. The display was designed to ensure comfort and entertainment for buyers and visitors.

MTN provides special previous to Yemeni journalists



MTN-Yemen and The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate signed an agreement last Saturday through which Yemeni journalists will be given special discounts and services from the mobile telecommunication company.

MTN executive director Raed Ahmed said that this agreement will allow the journalist to get the best offers in the telecommunications and internet services through MTN network. He assured that MTN will provide all the services for journalists in different fields to facilitate their professional jobs and provide them with a modern technology working environment.

The agreement grants the journalists two new numbers to use for professional work and personally. Journalists will only pay YR 2000 before receiving the new numbers.

MTN has also given the syndicate council 16 Internet modems and a hotline to receive calls in short code and 5000 sms messages (BULK) for free while giving the council an additional discount so that any additional texts messages will only cost one Yemeni Rival per message.

The agreement included a USD 3,000 financial grant that will be dedicated to buy busses for the syndicate's transport in the company's next financial year.

Yemeni Journalists Syndicate's chair Yassin al-Masoudi praised MTN's support and interest in helping Yemeni journalists. Meanwhile, Mr. Ahmed of MTN encouraged other private companies to support Yemeni media in any way they can in order to create a better transparent and informative environment in the country.

It is noteworthy that company MTN Yemen mobile phone got first rank for the second consecutive year for its the community service program. The ranking was among all MTN community service projects for the 21 service providers in 21 countries around the world.

MTC Group announced last Tuesday that MTN Yemen was awarded first rank and hence was entitled to a USD100 thousand, which according to its executive director will be allocated for community development projects.

Noteworthy is that MTN Yemen has implemented this year 32 social projects in all governorates of Republic through which more than 800 staff volunteers implemented many community development projects.

Netherlands ambassador receives the Tolerance and Peace award from Dar Assalam Foundation, whose director was termed as the peacemaker of Yemen last month

Netherlands ambassador receives the Tolerance and Peace award from Dar Assalam Foundation, whose director was termed as the peacemaker of Yemen last month

In recognition for his personal and the embassy's efforts to promote peace in Yemen, Dar Assalam Foundation gave him the Tolerance and Peace Award during a festive celebration that took place at the foundation's premises last week.

Ambassador Dr. Harry Buikema expressed his delight at the event and said that the Kingdom of the Netherlands stands steadfast by Yemen's stability and unity and appreciates what Dar Assalam does for Yemen's stability assisting governmental and other efforts to ensure peace in the country. Worth

foundation's director Abdulrahman Al-Marwani was interviewed in a documentary in Al-Jazeera English channel last month. The documentary called the Witness named him as the "Peace Maker" talked about Al-Marwani's efforts and how he struggles through his organization and personally to create peace especially in tribal areas.

"I owe it to Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf who first came up with this idea and encouraged me to take over the issue of peace making among tribal people and in conflict areas. He told me that there has to be some people who come from the tribal region and still play a role as civil mediators and try to introduce modernity and peace," he said.



the tribal feuds and revenge killings to bring peace and stability to his

Yemen to gain a unique insight into the Yemeni sheikh who is determined

that plague the country and to meet homeland - even if he dies trying

Filmmaker Mike Healy travelled to the mentioning that

الإعلان عن وظيفة

منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMI). منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMI). منظمة فرنسية غير حكومية إنسانية غير سياسية ولاربحية. تمارس أعمالها في ٩ دول. و لاكثر من ٢٥ عاماً. تقوم المنظمة بتقديم الخدمات الطبية للسكان المتضررين و الحرومين من كافة أنظمة الرعابة الصحية.

تعمل المنظمة حالياً في الجمهورية اليمنية منذ بداية عام ٢٠٠٧م، وتقوم بدعم خدمات الرعاية الصحية الاولية في محافظة الحديدة وتنفذ نشاطاتها بالتعاون مع وزارة الصحة العامة و السكان. وتركز بشكل رئيسي على رفع مستوى القدرات التنظيمية و التقنية للمرافق الصحية في مديريتي الحالي و المراوعة وذلك لتمكينهم من تقديم أفضل الخدمات الصحية المناسبة وذات الكفاءة.

يعلن مقر المكتب التنفيذي للمنظمة عن فرص عمل في الجال التالي:

مسئول إدارى

ملخص الوظيفة :

المسئول الإداري مدير وموظف يعمل حْت إشراف رئيس الـبعــثــة. وسيكون مسئولا عن صندوق النقد ؛ و دفتر النقد والحسابات ويقوم بالتدقيق لجميع الوثائق وفقا لإجراءات AMI المالية. ويكون مسئولا عن العديد من المهام الإدارية مثل (مّـتـابـعـة الـعـُقـود ، والـبـريـد ، الـموارد الـبشـريـة ، والـعـلاقة مع الإدارات الخلية ومقدمي الخدمات). ويتوجب عليه أن يقوم متابعه الترجمة لجميع الأوراق المطلوبة . وأخيرا , عليه أيضاً أن يشرف على فريق من المترجمين . والطباخ وعامل نظافة.

لابد من توفر الشروط التالية في المتقدمين:

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أن يكون دقيقا ، ومنظماً بشكل جيد ويكون جدير بالثقة ، والعمل بشفافية.

عقد العمل:

مدة عقد العمل سنة مع إمكانية التمديد. متفرغ لدوام عمل كامل بالحديدة. الراتب سيكون وفقاً لسلم رواتب المنظمة.

على المتقدمين للوظيفة تقديم سيرتهم الذاتية و رسالة باللغة الانجليزية توضح خبراتهم و خمسهم للعمل بالتفصيل على العناوين التالية:

- مكتب منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية(AMI) الحي التجاري جوار مدرسة دار المعارف
 - تلفاكس:٥٣/٢٠٨٣٨٥
 - البريد الإلكتروني: yemen@amifrance.org

آخر موعد لتقديم الطلبات الأربعاء , ٣١/ أكتوبر/٢٠٠٩ م . في الساعة ٤,٠٠ مساءً الطلبات التي لا تتوفر فيها الشروط المذكورة أعلاه . لن ينظر فيها. سيتم التواصل فقط بالعدد الختار من المرشحين للمقابلة الشخصية.

الإعلان عن وظيفة

منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMI)، منظمة فرنسية غير حكومية إنسانية غير سياسية ولا ربحية. تمارس أعمالها في ٩ دول. و لأكثر من ٢٥ عاماً. تقوم المنظمة بتقديم الخدمات الطبية للسكان المتضررين و الحرومين من كافة أنظمة الرعاية

تعمل المنظمة حالياً في الجمهورية اليمنية منذ بداية عام ٢٠٠٧م. وتقوم بدعم خدمات الرعاية الصحية الاولية في محافظة الحديدة وتنفذ نشاطاتها بالتعاون مع وزارة الصحة العامة و السكان. وتركز بشكل رئيسي على رفع مستوى القدرات التنظيمية و التقنية لـ ٨ مراكز/ وحدات صحية في مديريتي الحالي و المراوعة وذلك لتمكينهم من ً تقديم أفضل الخدمات لصحية المناسبة وذات الكفاءة. وتسعى من أجل إيجاد :

الصيدلى

ملخص عن الوظيفة : يعمل الصيدلي حْت إشراف ممثل طبي في المنظمة. وسيكون مسئول عن مخزن الصيدلة . ويقوم بتنفيذ مّهام وأنشطة المنظمة التّي تطلب منة سواءً كانت أسبوعية أو شهرية . كما علية القيام بمتابعة إدارة مخازن الأدوية في المرافق المستهدفة التي تقوم المنظمة بالأشراف عليها في المديريات من خلال : (اختيار مسئول الصيدلية في المرافق ، وتنفيذ شروط التخزين المناسبة في تلك المرافق ، وتنفيذ آليات متابعة ، وتدريب موظفي الصيدلية في داخل تلك المرافق ...وما إلى ذلك) . وأيضا أن يقوم بتنظيم مخزن الأدوية التابع للمنظمة . ومتابعة إجراءات المشتريات (شروط التخزين المناسبة . ومتابعة الأدوات ، والقيام بالجرد المنتظم للصيدلية.... الخ) الإشراف الشهري لكل صيدلية تابعة للمرافق الصحية في المديريات التي تدعمها المنظمة بالأدوية في كل منشأة صحية معتمدة. أن يشارك في شراء الأدوية (كـل سـتة أشـهـر) . أن يشارك فيَّ نشاطات (العيادة المتنقلة) التي تقوم بها المنظمة مرة واحدة أسبوعيا مع الطبيب و القابلة . عمل تقارير كاملة وشاملة للمثل الطبى عن الأنشطة التي تم تنفيذها بشكل أسبوعي . في بعض الأوقات ستوفر له المنظمة مساعد في الصيدلية ليساعده في تنظيم العمل . إلا أنه لن يكون مسئول عنه. لابد من توفر الشروط التالية في المتقدمين: • شهادة دبلوم أو خبرة سابقة بنفّس الجال .

أن يكون منفتح الذهن لخلق مهارات جديدة تساعد في تطوير مجال عملة . أن يكون جدير بالثقة ويتطلب الصرامة في العمل. أن يكون حسن السلوك ولدية القدرة على التعلم . أن يكون دقيق ، منظم بشكل جيد والعمل بانفتاح . أن يكون قادر على استخدام الكمبيوتر. أن يكون قادراً على التحدث باللغة الإنجليزية

بقد العمار:

مدة عقد العمل 1 أشهر مع إمكانية التمديد. متفرغ لدوام عمل كامل بالخديدة. الراتب سيكون وفقاً لسلم رواتب المنظمة.

على المتقدمين للوظيفة تقديم سيرتهم الذاتية و رسالة باللغة الالجليزية توضح خبراتهم و خمسهم للعمل بالتفصيل على العناوين التالية:

· مكتب منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMI) الحي التجاري ⁻ جوار مدرسة دار المعارف

صندوق بريد : ٣٩٤٠ - الحديدة - الجمهورية اليمنية

- البريد الإلكتروني: yemen@amifrance.org

آخر موعد لتقديم الطلبات : الأربعاء , ٢١ / أكتوبر/٢٠٠٩ م . في الساعة ٤,٠٠. مساءً

الطلبات التي لا تتوفر فيها الشروط المذكورة أعلاه . لن ينظر فيها.

سيتم التواصل فقط بعدد من المرشحين للمقابلة الشخصية.

Section I. Invitation for Bids

Tender Advertisement no. (18) 2009of [Year] (One Envelope System - Technical + Financial)

The [Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation - Port of Aden] here announces its desire to invite bidders to Tender no. (18) for supplying [<u>sheets of iron to manufacture mooring</u> <u>buoys</u>] which will be financed from the following sources: 1-Government sources. 2-Self financing Bidders who are willing to participate in this Tender have to submit written applications to [Tender committee Secretary] to receive Bidding Documents for an amount [20,000 Y.R] non-refundable. Bidders have to apply during the official working hours at [Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation - Port of Aden- Tawahi Tel : 00 967 02 200168 Fax: 00 967 02 201541 YGAPCplanning@y.net.ye The deadline for selling BDs will be on [15. NOV. 2009]. Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to the following (Yemen Gulf or Aden Ports Corporation – Port of Aden- Tawahi) mentioning the project name, Tender number and name of bidder procurement department The following documents must be contained in the bid: A Bank Guarantee for a lump sum (6,000 \$) of (Six Thousand American 1-Dollars.) Bank guarantee has to be valid for not less than (90 days) from date of Bid Opening. Bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable cheque. 2-Valid tax certificate (A foreign bidder who is not already doing business in Yemen may provide a copy of the appropriate VAT registration document from his home country.) 3-Valid Insurance Certificate. (Insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefits from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen) Valid registration and classification certificate. (In the event of an award of 4contract if the successful firm is not already registered it will be required to evidence registration with the concerned Entity in Yemen as a requirement for contract effectiveness.) 5. Samples (if required) valid zakat card 6-7valid soles tax certificate

A foreign bidder may provide the equivalent documents indicated in 2, 3 and 4 from its country of registration as appropriate.

The Dead line for submission and bids opening will be (Wednesday) [11:00 Am] on [18 .NOV. 2009]. Bids received after this deadline will be returned unopened Bid Opening will take place at [the hall of the Marketing Department] and at the same time mentioned above, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives. Potential bidders may inspect BDs before purchasing during working hours for a period (33 day) starting from advertisement



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Mr. Phil Milford, President & General Manager,

& Mr. Ali Sohaiki, Vice President & Deputy General Manager Of Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen - Block (14) & Canadian Nexen Petroleum East Al Hajr Ltd. Block (51)

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Report

Change in traditions: A boon for girls' education



Bani-II-Harith girls are deprived of their education due to the pressure of traditions.

Bv: Ola Al-Shami and Ramlah Merchant For The Yemen Times

wanted to complete my education but early marriage, and my family's financial situation ruined it all" said an 18-year-old girl from Wadi Ahmed region, who

prefers to remain anonymous. As we walked into the grimy, dilapidated house surrounded by broken structures and children playing with the grubby soil, she began to tell us how she first gave birth to a child when she was fourteen. She proceeded to deliver four more babies.

The first four babies were lost because she was uneducated about the process of pregnancy. She was unable to recognize three missed menstrual cycles as a sign of pregnancy. She mistook the birth of the first four babies for extra heavy menstrual flows, and only realized her mistake when she was pregnant with her fifth child, who she is now bringing up.

Every year, girls drop out of school in Yemen. According to the Ministry of Education, schools in

rural areas that start with 60 female students per class, have about ten by the ninth year.

The powerful force of conservatism is the main factor responsible for this phenomenon. Traditions and customs play a very important role in Yemenis' lives. As long as they exist, registration in schools by females will continue to plummet. Girls face a great deal of pressure

from their families, and traditions seem to govern their family life.

"Traditions play a negative role and lack of awareness increases the consequences- such as early marriage and restriction of girls' education," said Ashwaq Al-Namer, a teacher at Al-Fajr Schools.

According to Intisar Mohammed Al-Adhi, an official from All Girls Society for Development, girls' ignorance is in part due to their parents' lack of education, especially in rural areas.

It is part of Yemeni custom to marry off girls at an early age, especially in poor families. Hence, only the sons are educated.

"Girls are not encouraged to complete their education because parents believe that it is futile as school in rural areas where no transthey will leave their home and get portation is available. married one day," said Asma Al-

Shameiry, the manager of Beit Al-Khawi Female Association. "Boys will support their families if they are educated. This belief results in the deprivation of education for girls.

Poor families find it difficult to cope with the incessant demands of the schools and hence they think it best to just stop sending their daughters to school. They are under a lot of financial pressure.

"Teachers and schools make it difficult for students from rural areas when they demand special school notebooks and particular parts of uniforms which forces poor families to quit their daughters' education" said Al-Olofi.

Girls have to shoulder agricultural and domestic burdens such as bringing in water; cooking, shepherding and collecting firewood which takes many hours and also has a negative effect on their education. Poor families need their daughters to do such work as they are buried with financial demands and need to increase their family income.

Sometimes, girls have to travel up to two hours between home and

"Parents should not stop their



the gap between families and school staff: "When we have good relations with the students' mothers, they encourage their daughters to study," said Al-Olofi.

She suggested that the community could work together to raise money and families could use the funds to send their daughters to school.

CHF International, a non-governmental organization, has teamed up with All Girls Society for Development and has executed a support movement under the slogan, "It is my right to learn." The project aims at decreasing the number of girls dropping out of schools in the Bani Al-Harith area. There is a union between the All Girls Society for Development, Om Al-Baneen Charitable Society, Bait Al-Khawi Women Society and Al-Shorooq Society for Development, which has emerged as one the results of this promotional drive. According to Intisar Mohammed Al-Adhi, the locals responded quite positively and they were quite supportive of this new venture. In fact, they want such organizations to be more active



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VACANCIES ADVERTISMENT

Intersos is an independent no-profit humanitarian organization committed to assist the victims of natural disasters and armed conflicts and to provide an effective response to crisis situations in the poorest regions of the world. In Yemen Intersos is the partner of UNHCR for the implementation of projects aimed at supporting the refugees in Basateen urban area, in Kharaz camp and in the southern coast at May'fa.

Intersos has recently opened a new office and program in the capital town of Sana'a, and is currently selecting candidates for the following positions:

- Safe-Home Coordinator (only female candidates)
- 2. Risk Assessment Team/Surveyors Coordinator (Arabic, Somali and English speaking)
- Surveyor with social background (Oromo speaking) 3
- 4. Translators from Somali and/or Oromo to Arabic and/or English 5.
- Children animator
- Psychosocial counsellors 6.
- Data-Entry Clerk 7.

The full details of the above mentioned vacancies may be found at Intersos main Office, Villa n°481, White City-Al Salvador Street, Khormarksar, Aden or at Intersos Office in Sana'a, Villa nº 9, Street nº 1, lateral to Algeria Street, Diplomatic Area, Sana'a.

Interested candidates are asked to submit their applications at the offices or via mail to the following address: intersos_yemen@hotmail.it to the attention of Ms M. Ferrante, specifying what position you are applying to. The deadline for receiving applications is the 20th October, 2009.

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

Very important: Please make sure to specify which position you're applying to, otherwise the application will not be processed.

> Intersos promote equal gender opportunity Female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply

daughters' education just because the school is far away. They must be aware that the danger lurks in the lack of girls' education" said Al-Namer.

Also, as a part of their traditions, parents don't believe in sending their daughters to co-educational schools.

"Many rural districts like Wadi Jormooz and Bani Al-Harith have no all-girl schools which discourage parents from sending their daughters to study with boys" said Sameera Al-Sharahi, a teacher at Shuhada'a Al-Jaweeah School, Bani Al-Harith.

A lack of female teachers has also played a role in keeping the girls away from school. As long as the Yemeni people are resolute on remaining faithful to their traditions, this problem will not be solved. Traditions and customs don't change overnight.

Things can help

Rehabilitation centers for illiterate mothers could also play a role in promoting education among the girls themselves. "In rural areas where mothers are not educated, education centers could play a major role in spreading awareness among them and consequently it could prove to be beneficial for girls' education, "said Nasser Al-Shamma, head of Om Al-Baneen Charitable Society.

Yemeni people are social in nature and establishing good relations with students and parents narrows

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COUNCI

DRC is a non-profit, non-partisan, independent, international nongovernmental organisation working with refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants in Yemen.

Vacancies Announcement

Field Monitoring Assistant (Male & Female)

DRC is currently looking to fill ONE position as Field Monitoring Assistant (Male or Female) for its UNHCR-funded programme in Yemen and invites qualified candidates to submit their applications.

- Duty Station: Bab al Mandab, with frequent travel along the Red Sea coast.
- **Duration:** 6 months with possibility of extension depending on availability of funds
- Approx. 120,000 YER gross per month Salary:

Overall objectives:

- Organise data collection related to beach protection monitoring of new arrival along the Red sea coast;
- Organise roving patrol along the coast to observe migration movement :
- Work closely with YRC to build up a key informant network along the Red Sea coast.
- Maintain a excel database to ensure that statistics and other reports are produced on a timely basis.

Qualifications & Experience:

- University degree in Law, Social Science, Information and Communication, and/or a related field.
- Knowledge of Amharic, Oromo or Somali would be an asset;
- Minimum 3 years of previous job experience in working in the field of legal advice, protection of refugee or social counselling, and management position.
- Proficiency in English & Arabic is essential.
- Excellent interpersonal skills and demonstrated ability to establish effective and working relations with local and international staff and other stakeholders;
- Good understanding of refugee and protection related issues; Good computer skills.
- Able to work under pressure and in harsh living conditions;
- Experience and willingness to work in the field.

Senior Registration Assistant

DRC is currently looking to fill ONE position as Senior Registration Assistant (Male or Female) for its UNHCR-funded programme in Yemen and invites qualified candidates to submit their applications.

- Duty Station: Kharaz, Ahwar and Mayfa'a 6 months with possibility of extension depending Duration:

- Access;
- Ability to lead and motivate a team.
- Excellent interpersonal skills and demonstrated ability to establish effective and working relations with local and international staff and other stakeholders;
- Experience and willingness to work in the field;

Driver

DRC is currently looking to fill ONE position as Driver for its programme in Yemen and invites qualified candidates to submit their applications.

Duty Station: Bab al Mandab

1 year with possibility of extension **Duration:**

Approx. 70,000 YER gross per month Salary:

Overall objectives:

To drive and maintain the assigned vehicle according to the Yemeni driving code and DRC internal rules and regulations.

Qualifications & Experience:

- Be in possession of a valid driving license.
- Minimum of 5 years experience in similar position with INGO preferably.
- Some knowledge of English an advantage.
- Excellent organizational skills, self-motivated and efficient, with willingness to pay attention to details.
- Very honest and trustworthy person.
- Willing to be based in the field.

Guard

DRC is currently looking to fill ONE position as guard for its office in Aden and invites qualified candidates to submit their applications.

Duty Station: Aden

- Duration: 1 year with possibility of extension
- Salary: Approx. 50,000 YER gross per month

Overall objectives:

- Responsible for safe guarding house, office and store; Responsible for keeping control of visitors and movements of
- vehicles and personnel in and out of the office compound;
- Responsible for keeping the compound entrance and the reception area clear and clean.

Qualifications & Experience:

Ability to read and write Arabic, capacity to understand English a plus.

Ensure proper functioning and maintenance of DRC's assets in the field.

Qualifications & Experience

- University degree or vocational training in the field of electricity or IT.
- At least five years of professional experience.
- Good command of Arabic and English (written, read, and spoken).
- Basic computer skills, MS Word and MS Excel. Excellent organizational skills.
- Initiative, sound judgment and dedication.
- Experience and willingness to work in the field;
- At least two years experience in similar position.

Interpreter (Male & Female)

DRC is currently looking to fill SEVERAL positions as Interpreter for its programme in Yemen and invites qualified candidates to submit their applications.

Duty Station: Bab al Mandab, Kharaz, Ahwar and Mayfa Duration: 1 year with possibility of extension Salary: Approx. 80,000 YER gross per month

Overall objectives:

- Interprets conversations during the gathering of information of new arrivals and the related protection issues between the Protection Monitoring Officer and the interviewee(s).
- Interprets and translates from written materials and reports.
- Maintain the highest levels of confidentiality at all times.

Qualifications & Experience:

- Good command of Arabic and Somali/Oromo/Amharic. English skills will be an asset.
- At least two years of professional experience.
- Basic computer skills, MS Word and MS Excel.
- Excellent interpersonal skills.
- Experience and willingness to work and live in the field.

Registration Assistant (Male & Female)

DRC is currently looking to fill SEVERAL positions as Registration Assistant for its UNHCR-funded programme in Yemen and invites qualified candidates to submit their applications.

Duty Station: Kharaz, Ahwar and Mayfa

- on availability of funds
- Salary: Approx. 170,000 YER gross per month

Overall Objectives:

- Lead the registration team by coach and mentoring them on group and individual interviews, identification of vulnerable people and data collection;
- Ensure that registration and data collection is error free of high quality and undertaken in accordance to pre-determined standardized guidelines and templates;
- Ensure optimum reach out to beneficiaries and timely response to emergencies;
- Effective and timely analysis of the data to support the work of the Registration Officer;

Qualifications:

- Good command of Arabic, English (written, read, and spoken). and a language to choose between Somali, Oromo and/or Amharic
- University degree
- At least five years of professional experience.
- Advanced computer skills, MS Word , MS Excel and MS

- Minimum secondary education.
- At least two years experience in similar position.

Purchaser/Logistics Assistant

DRC is currently looking to fill ONE position as Purchaser/ Logistics Assistant for its programme in Yemen and invites qualified candidates to submit their applications.

Duty Station: Aden, with frequent travel to the field 6 months with possibility of extension Duration: Approx. 100,000 YER gross per month Salary:

Overall objectives:

- Ensure proper and effective implementation of Procurement procedures and standards.
- Ensure proper and effective implementation of all logistical needs for the mission in Yemen.

Duration:	6 months with possibility of extension depending
	on availability of funds
Salary:	Approx. 120,000 YER gross per month

Overall Objectives:

- Register new arrivals in Yemen in accordance to pre-determined guidelines and templates.
- Ensure that vulnerable people are identified and referred to the appropriate services.
- Ensure the timely collection of relevant data.

Qualifications:

- Good command of Arabic, English (written, read, and spoken). and a language to choose between Somali, Oromo and/or Ahmara.
- Completed secondary education, higher education an asset.
- At least one year of professional experience.
- Willingness to live in a hard environment.
- Experience in conducting interviews.
- Computer skills (Typing, Windows XP, MS Office Word).
- Sound interpersonal and communication skills.

Interested and qualified candidates should send their application along with their CV to drcjobsyemen@gmail.com

Please note:

- 1. You must clearly mention the position you are applying to in the "Subject" line of the email, otherwise your application will not be considered.
- 2. Your application letter must clearly specify the position you are applying to.
- 3. Any attached document must be named including the applicant's name.
- 4. Deadline for applications is 23rd October 2009, applications received after this date will not be considered.
- 5. Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted for interviews. No face to face contact or phone contact will be entertained.





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8 15 October, 2009

Feature



Things you can touch in the city of Sana'a

By :Mohammed Ghoath For the Yemen Times

ake a trip on one of Sana'a's many dababs, the modest yellow and white mini-buses that wander the streets of the city. Quick, low-priced and welcoming, they are not only the most economical way around the city, they also present a unique way to meet Yemenis and an opportunity to practice or learn a little Arabic en route. Trips usually cost 20 or 30 Yemeni Riyals depending on distance, about a tenth of the price of a taxi, and are infinitely more enjoyable as you weave through the city traffic. One word of caution though, the side doors of dababs are never closed, so if you feel uncomfortable you might try to sit away from the door or in the front passenger seat.

You may not always know exactly where you are going but that's all part of the adventure. At most you might have to sheepishly get out and take a taxi to your intended destination. For the uninitiated, catching a dabab is probably best if you aren't in a rush. Dababs run on set routes across the city and can be flagged down almost anywhere. It's recommended to ask the driver if he is heading where you want to go by street name or by landmark, and asking him to stop with a clear "ala jamb!"



Quick, low-priced and welcoming, the dabab or mini-bus, are not only the most economical way around the city, they also present a unique way to meet Yemenis and an opportunity to practice or learn a little Arabic en route.

Hungry? Sana'a boasts many places to eat, from restaurants to cafes and food stalls.

Many cafes and restaurants offer a cheap, simple selection of food best shared communally in traditional Yemeni style. Often you will find yourself invited to share a meal with complete strangers when you sit down in one of Sana'a's eateries. Almost all Yemeni meals are accompanied with bread, (in Arabic, khubz) and most often eaten by hand. Most restaurants have hand-washing facilities available.

Highly recommended is Suq al-Bilayli, where fish arrives overnight from the



Almost all Yemeni meals are accompanied with bread, (in Arabic, khubz) and most often eaten by hand.

coast.

You can choose your fish from one of the fish shops, where you pay for it by the kilogram and they will cook it and bring it to you in a nearby restaurant, or alternatively you can order straight from the restaurant. The end result is delicious, and the prices are reasonable at around 400YR per kilo depending on the type of fish chosen.

In the mood to shop? For traditional Yemeni products, Bab al-Yemen, the historic entrance to Old Sana'a, is the place to head. The market is a maze of streets selling a variety of products from jambiyyas and shawls too henna and spices.

The jambiyya, the traditional Yemeni dagger widely worn by Yemeni men can be a great souvenir and also an important accessory should you be lucky enough to be invited to a wedding during your time in Yemen. You will find many shops selling jambiyyas along with their accompanying traditional belts in and around Old Sana'a. Prices range depending on quality and materials from around 2500YR up to tens of thousands of Yemeni Riyals for high quality, intricately designed models. Just make sure you don't wear it on the flight home.

Other goods buys in Old Sana'a include headscarves and shawls, which vary widely in color, design and price, beginning



For traditional Yemeni products, Bab al-Yemen, the historic entrance to Old Sana'a, is the place to head. The market is a maze of streets selling a variety of products from jambiyas and shawls too henna and spices.

at around 600YR. Old Sana'a also has many jewelry shops selling a variety of necklaces, earrings and bracelets, all of which can make spectacular gifts.

Spend some time just wandering around Old Sana'a taking in the sights, sounds and smells of bustling bakeries and spice markets in the old city. Most importantly, you'll have to sharpen your bartering skills for a day out in the suq. Merchants will often be surprised if you accept the first price they offer, and as a foreigner you may be offered slightly inflated prices. But the process of trying to bargain the price down is all part of the joy of shopping in Old Sana'a.

For clothing shops, Tahrir square is a good place to start. The surrounding area presents many options for the fashionably inclined, including multitudes of tailors who can customize shirts, jackets and trousers for reasonable prices depending on which shops you visit. Quality may vary, along with design, but the tailors are usually happy to copy an item of clothing if you leave it with them. You may be expected to wait for up to a week for the item to be ready depending on the tailor and the price.

Looking for escape without leaving the

offer a refreshing reprieve from life. The daily scent of basil is the first thing you notice on Fridays spent wandering the lush gardens of Maqshhama. Fodder for local animals, the gray-green ansif (Astragalus abyssinicus) can add a little zest to tea or to shafut, sorghum pancakes drenched in herby yogurt. The garden greenery is punctuated by giant white radishes. orange-yellow marigolds, and the deep purple of pungent basil.

city? The fragrant

gardens of Sana'a

Café culture? Tea, or "shay" in Arabic, can be purchased in many of the cafes across Sana'a and is usually served in glasses with generous amounts of sugar. If you don't have much of a sweet tooth, you might want place an order for tea "bidun sukkar".

Other delicious café options include with milk "maa nana". A glass of tea will set you back around 10YR; Coffee, "qahawa", is also widely served. Many cafes in Sana'a also serve freshly squeezed juices, "aseer", which are usually made to order, so you can experiment with different combinations of fruits. Prices are usually are very reasonable, between 100 and 200YR.

Yemenis are a very friendly people and your experience in Sana'a will be heightened by the famous warmth and hospitality of Sananis. If you spend some time getting to know the people and learn a few polite words of Arabic you will be greatly rewarded.



The beautiful unique architecture of old city will bring you back in time while knowing exactly where you are.



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Opinion



Sa'ada Thoughts is a series of reflections on life and people in Sa'ada from an independent perspective, written by a nurse from the Philippines who had been working in Sa'ada for two years. He could be reached at levy9ph2000@yahoo.com.

Lost lives

new story comes from the Emergency Room (ER) every day, stories of people facing tragedies that either lead to their own death , that of a loved one, the loss of a body part, or otherwise some life-changing events. Unlike other areas in the hospital, the ER keeps patients under observation for twenty-four to seventy-two hours at a maximum. Although you might call them "transient", the patients' frequent visits to this department also allow us - the medical personnel - to develop a connection. There are patients who come every week because of bronchial asthma, some every month because of diabetes or chronic liver disease. In Yemen and throughout the world, there are those who follow their doctors' advice, and there are those who do not.

Every year, Sa'ada suffers before coming back to life Now, in the midst of reconstruction from the most recent period of violence, the renewed fighting is dealing a blow to the country. The mayhem wastes billions of dollars in foreign aid When will Sa'ada rise from the ashes? Is it true that one day, this dustbin might become the next Dubai? If that day would come, I wish it would come sooner. Iwar wages itself every year, what will become of Sa'ada? A never-never land, where a population never grows, an economy never develops, and everything stays stagnant? Or would Sa'ada become a Utopia that promises more opportunities for people to aspire and mature? The weight of the war is not only among the shoulders of the soldiers and rebels who fight for their ideals. People like us who observe are also traumatized and get hurt.

Imagine yourself in the place of a young girl who lost her brother at a very young age. Across the room, a nurse inserts a chest tube into her mother so she can continue breathing. The threemonth old baby she is carrying is about to "die" because of internal bleeding from shrapnel. How would you feel? The young girl was sitting on the floor, ducking her head between her knees.

She was shaking from the horror of hearing her mother's pain. She looked a flat line. Our young patient died in the morning but his parents did not make it to the hospital until noon, leaving the burden of telling them until the last hour of our shift.

A few days ago, six to seven children were also victims of the clashes between the rebels and the military. I do not know who was responsible for the incident, only that it led to two deaths.

One of my colleagues felt dizzy at the sight of a child with his right arm and the flesh of his back ripped-off, his left leg crushed from the blast's impact.

The other child continued bleeding after all brain matter came out from his skull. We held a compression dressing to stop the bleeding but could only wait for the inevitable. We could not have done anything for him; we gave him some medicines and pain killers and set him aside to help other patients. Both young patients died two hours after we started treatment. Children were our only patients that evening. Another girl was hit in the abdomen but she was taken to the operating room (OR). It was a blessing that her folks were there: they comforted her on the way to OR. My patients' deaths have always inspired me to seek a deeper

understanding of death. Violent deaths have haunted my diaries and journals; my thoughts seek justice. And try to comprehend why death is caused and seek for reason and sympathy.

Imminent deaths are tales of long suffering and eventually achieving peace. Sudden death keeps us shaken and makes us think of our own lives. There are countless deaths in Sa'ada Those who were buried in their mud houses, the massacres of the supporters of both sides and those who weren't able to reach the hospital to get treatment. We cannot write all of their names and stories in history books nor can both parties afford to bury them in decent burial sites.

One day, you might step on pieces of bones in a Sa'ada battlefield. You might be shocked if you discovered those bones belong to someone who died two years ago from the last Sa'ada war. Do you think that's the reason why Sa'ada's soil is so fertile?

Between Afghanistan and Yemen

By: Abdullah Iskandar

he international situation is becoming more and more marked by the repercussions of the US's war on terror. In spite of the criticism directed by the current administration in the US against the former one in this respect, and of its promises to change the way this issue is being dealt with, the facts on the ground remain more stubborn than wishes and declared intentions. Indeed, the battlegrounds of the fight against terrorism are, according to the US Administration, increasing in intensity and growing in size, in addition to opponents scoring points in confronting US power.

At the same time, and as a result of such contradiction between intentions and wishes on the one hand, and the progress achieved by opponents on the other, the administration finds itself in a predicament regarding how to continue waging the battle, especially in the Afghan arena and its Pakistani extension. Such a predicament brings to mind its precedent in Iraq, which eventually led to an agreement to withdraw US troops from the country, knowing that it would be nearly impossible to repeat such an agreement in Afghanistan. Thus the United States finds itself fighting a war that seems almost vain.

Had the repercussions of this battle been restricted to Afghanistan, the predicament would have been less of a burden, and the war in this country might have turned into its current counterpart in Somalia.

But the battle in Afghanistan will determine the fate of the situation in nuclear Pakistan, the fate of Pakistan's relations with also nuclear India, the fate of the battle over the Iranian nuclear issue, as well as that of the US's international relations as a whole. especially with Russia and China.

In that sense, Al-Qaeda, its counterpart the Taliban, and all the movements linked to them or inspired by their ideas have been able to impose a tough battle on the United States, and to place the administration before difficult choices, whether it goes on with a military battle, the results of which are not guaranteed, or heads towards withdrawal options, with all that this involves in terms of introducing major changes to US policy, and thus to the role of the United States in the world.

Yet the challenge is not restricted to the United States alone, as a similar

situation flickers on the horizon within the Arab region and in its neighborhood. Indeed, the confrontation is different in the Arab Maghreb and its African extension, and it continues in different forms, even it has become less of a direct threat to existing regimes.

Nevertheless, its counterpart in Somalia continues to inflame the Horn of Africa, without any prospects of being contained, despite all forms of international intervention, and despite all forms of support for successive Somali governments in the face of Islamists.

In fact, the predicament in Somalia, in the war on terror, is no lesser than the one ongoing in Afghanistan. This places Arab countries in the midst of such a war, especially that Somalia still uses Yemen as its gateway to the Arab Gulf.

It is in such links that the current bloody confrontations in Yemen take their dimension with regard to the fight against terrorism.

Much may be said about the failure of the Yemeni state and about the reasons behind internal resentment, from numerous parties, of the central government (one can notice this in all the places in which terrorism has taken root, and it is not exclusive to Yemen alone).

Yet the nature of the confrontation flickering on the horizon in that country is no longer limited to merely obtaining concessions from the central government, but has begun to take on Afghan and Somali characteristics. In other words, it is turning into a battlefield and a rear base to move the fighting to neighboring regions.

Indeed, just like Afghanistan, and its regions bordering Pakistan, represents the main element of the terrorist challenge for Islamabad, Yemen's borders are changing as government control is losing the element of threat for Yemen's neighborhood. And just as the fate of the battle in Afghanistan will determine the nature of the Pakistani state, the fate of Yemen's neighborhood is tied to the results of the current battle being fought by Sanaa.

Obviously, the two battles in Afghanistan and Yemen are linked to each other and feed on each other. And as much as the Afghan confrontation presents challenges to the United States, the Yemeni confrontation presents its Arab neighborhood with similar challenges.

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Celebrating Yemen's October Revolution

our years after a group of military officers in Sana'a deposed the Imam of North Yemen, revolutionaries with a labor militancy base in Aden and a rural base in the poor countryside succeeded in driving out British forces from their last colony in the Arab world. Following the British withdrawl, the southern revolutioniers announced the birth of one more republic in Arabia the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). For these revolutionaries, the driving out of the UK was the way for removing the local exploitive ruling class.

The latter was made up of colonial state apparatus and commercial bourgeoisie in Aden, and Sultans and tribal leaders who owned almost all the fertile lands on the rural side. From the 1st day of her inception on November 1967 until her total disappearance in July 1994, the PDRY represented a radical socialist model of modernization and development of a poor Arab country that was continuously struggling to survive in a monarchial peninsula and a harassing international geopolitical climate. With the YSP (Yemen Socialist Party) as its political backbone, the PDRY followed the path of radical socialist transition.

Such a path made it stand in a clear contrast to all other Arab states, including those who professed adherence to socialism. Fred Halliday, an old Yemenwatcher shed light on this contrast and noted the following five distinguishing features of the PDRY: First, it was the only Arab state that "has gone beyond nationalist revolution and social reforms to a socialist revolution". Second, it has gone much further than any other Arab state, "in socializing the means of production". Third, it has rejected the theories of Arab/Islamic socialism that were espoused by Nasser, Qaddafi, the Baath in Syria and Iraq, and the NLF in Algeria. In other words, it was the only Arab state that adopted an internationalistic perspective of socialism. Fourth, unlike all Arab republics, the state's top positions were not filled by figures drawn from the military establishment, and the state apparatus was controlled by the YSP. The latter constituted an independent force. Fifth, in contrast to the "equivocation of the other supposedly 'socialist' Arab countries", the PDRY has shown a firm rejection, which even took a militant form, to reactionary forces in the Arab world. In support of these Hallidayian observations, one can add that the PDRY sailed so far away from the rest of the Arab world to the extent of being the only Arab state to support the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Naturally, with such radical features, the degree of the PDRY exposure to regional and U.S. threats was so strong and even "rare in the history of third world revolutions". Constrained by its material shortages, the PDRY had to fall back on the USSR for survival. The anchoring of the PDRY to the orbit of the USSR went, however, beyond military and economic aid. The YSP pushed the new republic towards the duplication of the USSR's Marxist-Leninist model as the base of state ideology and social life. Pictures of Marx and Lenin were in all governmental buildings, a red star was added to the country's flag, and Lenin's birthday was celebrated in the national media. Marxist symbols were so pervasive even in the names of schools,

e.g. The Proletariat School. As far as the impact of such Marxist ideology on the political discourse in general and on modernization and development in particular, one can identify the following. First, unlike north Yemen, tribalism and Islam were totally marginalized in the political discourse. The role of Islam was already absent during the struggle against British imperialism in Aden, and the post revolution regime perceived religion as a barrier to the new republic's stated goals of transforming the traditional Yemeni society into a socialist and rationalist one, and creating a 'New Yemeni Man'. Tribalism, on the other hand, received a similar treatment in South Yemen. The PDRY made lots of efforts to abolish the influence of tribe in political and social life.

Among these efforts are the confiscation of lands owned by tribal sheikhs. banning the carrying of weapons and the consumption of Qat (allowed only at weekends), and a media campaign labelling tribalism with takhalwf (backwardness). As a result, many influential tribal leaders fled the country and took refuge in Saudi Arabia and Oman. Efforts were also made to create a Yemeni national identity based on citizenship rather than tribal affiliations - conscription, roads linking tribal areas with urban centres, a unified economy and promoting a national culture in the form of literature, archaeology, music...etc. Second the position of woman has been radically transformed (Molyneux & Others) 1979). Following the core socialist values that stress the concept of emancipation, the PDRY launched a program of emancipation for women that involved: 1) the right to vote. 2) the participation of woman in the national work force (by the mid-1970s, out of the estimated 14,000 workers in industrial projects, over 2000 were women), 3) the prohibition of polygamy, child marriage, and arranged marriage, 4) the establishing of a legal code for gender equality, e.g. divorce (Halliday, 1979).

Such measures were and still are unprecedented in the Arabian Peninsula Third, bureaucracy and military establishments have been modernized. Prior to independence, the army in South Yemen was made of tribesmen recruited by the British to enforce law in the countryside. The revolution has changed a tribal force into a Soviet/ Eastern Euro-

confused about whether she felt more sad or afraid. Her father had to take her outside of the room. The mother continued asking if her son was still alive. A bullet or a piece of shrapnel hit the side of her son's chest.

He was already pale and restless by the time his family arrived with him at the hospital (was it an emergency services van or ambulance or was it his family that took him?). The blood he lost depressed his veins, precluding us (as medical professionals) from inserting a needle. I was sure there was internal bleeding; we could not know until they performed the X-ray's and ultrasound.

We had to transfer him to the resuscitation area, where we placed a mask over his face to deliver oxygen while performing Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), a technique commonly used to restore the breathing and circulation of patients who have gone into cardiac arrest. We had to stop CPR when the cardiac monitor showed



pean equipped and trained regular army of 21,000 troops. In addition, a PMF (People's Militia Force) was developed. Compulsory conscription played a vital role in creating a national identity and diluting tribal and regional identities.

The October revolution, which Yemen celebrates, was indeed a landmark in the history of the Arabian Peninsula. In celebrating October's revolution, the people of Yemen need to remember how until May 1990, the one Yemeni nation was divided into two separate Yemeni political communities, and how such a division was sustained by the Cold War. The people of Yemen need also to remember that Yemen should, under all conditions, remain one united nation-state, and that the September and October revolutions were supposed to be grand gates to progress and development, not to economic hardship and violence.

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Op-Ed

Egypt's role in the Middle East

By: Abdel-Monem Said Midwife of Peace

n the Middle East it's rare to miss an opportunity to miss an opportunity. Time to change the software – the chances for solutions are looking good. The USA has regained respect in the region and Iran is occupied with itself. Egypt in particular can play a key role in finally creating stability. By Abdel-Monem Said

Pull down the safety harness and hold on tight: the Middle East is setting off on a new rollercoaster ride in search of stability in a region that only knows peace as an exception. The brakes have been released by a new US government that has learned from its predecessors' mistakes and is ready to attempt the almost impossible: to finally create peace in the Middle East.

There are already signs that the process is gathering speed. Washington wants to upgrade its relations to Syria. Relations between the USA and Egypt are back on track. But most importantly, the guns on the Israeli-Palestinian front have fallen silent. It is more than clear that Gaza and the West Bank are longing for normality. Life seems to be back in fashion again – death is out.

The demonstrations changed Iran

The backdrop to a new round of negotiations in the Middle East is of course the events in the wake of Iran's presidential elections. The strength of the protests against the regime has been a severe blow to radical forces in the region. Many observers wondered whether what they were seeing was the beginning of the end of the Iranian theocracy or the end of a reformist beginning.

While some were convinced it was the first step towards toppling the regime, others believed the reform movement had neither the strength nor the patience required, in view of the brutal suppression of the protests. For the time being at least, the conservatives appear to have consolidated their position in power.

US President Barack Obama has the dubious honour to his name of having helped the hardliners out of a precarious situation. His rather late but nevertheless very clear warning that every people has a right to freely express political opinions played into the regime's hands, giving President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and the spiritual leader Ali Khamenei the perfect opportunity to fan the flames of "external interference" and club down the protests.

But whatever the hardliners



Mutual recognition: The 1979 Egypt–Israel Peace Treaty was signed in Washington, DC, United States, on March 26, 1979, following the 1978 Camp David Accords

make up lost ground with fresh revolutionary fervour? To top

It may not be the first time the Iranian regime has faced these questions; but the demonstrations have most certainly changed the country irreversibly. A better image means better opportunities.

A window of opportunity

The important thing is that as long as Iran is fully occupied with getting a grip on its domestic problems, it will have to take a back seat in the region. This is a window of opportunity for a settlement in the Middle East. Barack Obama at least is attempting to revitalise the Israeli-Palestinian negotiation process on several fronts.

In contrast to the governments before him, he is trying to have an open ear for all conflict parties. Obama is demanding a complete freeze on settlement construction from Israel, and a long overdue process of normalisation with Israel from the Arab side. To top it all, Obama has formulated a vision for peace in the region that all those involved could live with.

Nevertheless, it would be hard to claim there were any indicators of progress as yet. Neither are the Israelis showing any signs of freezing their settlement expansions in the West Bank, nor are the Arab states moving recognisably towards normalisation. Cairo would appear prepared to create much friendlier relations to Israel, yet it will do nothing of the sort before the settlements are frozen.

Saudi Arabia in turn is prepared to encourage all other Arab states to normalise relations with Israel, but will wait until the last moment before doing so itself.

Addressing the conflict parties directly

Yet Obama still has a number of cards up his sleeve. His speech in Cairo showed how effective it is to address the conflict parties directly. The president is clearly thinking of speaking directly to the Israeli public, to raise their willingness for compromise on the settlements issue. The respect that the USA has now regained will come to his aid.

Gone are the days when a US government could divide up the Europeans into "old" and "new" depending on the degree of allegiance they were prepared to pay to Washington. Both individual European states and the EU are in agreement with Washington: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has gone on far too long and is damaging western interests.

Japan, Russia, China and India too wish for an end to this permanent state of conflict. Yet relations to Egypt are extremely important for the efforts of the USA. Not least for this reason was President Mubarak among the first heads of state to receive a phone call from the new man in the White House.

Strategy Studies, the auspices for peace are good

raphics

Intensive efforts towards cooperation

Ever since signing its peace treaty with Israel in 1979, Cairo has been working on a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. And although relations to Israel have been far from free from crises, the two countries have succeeded in resolving their differences amicably.

During the Gaza war in the winter of 2008/2009, Israel and Egypt joined forces to bring about a ceasefire and prevent a humanitarian catastrophe. Egypt has been making intensive efforts towards cooperation between the feuding Palestinian parties Hamas and Fatah, campaigning with the Jordanian government towards a peace treaty between the Arab world and Israel.

There can of course be no guarantee of success for the Egyptian and American attempts. Yet even though players in the region rarely miss an opportunity to miss an opportunity, the chances for a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict are now looking better than ever before.

Syria as a key player

For the time being, the guns on the Israeli-Palestinian front have fallen silent.

For Abdel-Monem Said, Director of the Al-Ahram Centre for Political and

A key issue for success is how and whether Syria could be involved in the efforts towards peace. Washington has registered several successes on this front, re-establishing diplomatic relations with Syria.

And now that there is a platform for talks with the country, Damascus and Washington can take care of stabilising the political system in Lebanon together – especially since Hezbollah failed to gain the majority it had hoped for in the recent parliamentary elections.

The fact that Hamas is currently holding back and showing some willingness to cooperate in the talks for a government of national unity, moderated by Egypt, is also due to Syrian influence.

The second "key to peace" lies in Israel's hand: the possibility of peace is coming closer. And now Israel has to decide whether it wants to be part of the Middle East or remain an outsider. Under no circumstances can it become an accepted part of the region at the cost of the Palestinians.

Neither of these two countries – Syria or Israel – is an uncomplicated partner. But it cannot be impossible to get them both on board, provided Obama continues to pay a large part of his attention to the Middle East and does not allow himself to be lead





claimed, they have sustained massive losses in these elections. The basis of legitimacy for a regime that claims to act on the direct instructions of God has suffered serious damages. And now that regime is facing a dilemma: should it seek to improve relations with the USA, combating discontent within Iranian society? Or should it

Barack Obama during his historic speech in Cairo: The American president is demanding a complete freeze on settlement construction from Israel, and a long overdue process of normalisation with Israel from the Arab side

Iranian protests in the aftermath of the parliamentary elections in June 2009. As long as Iran is fully occupied with getting a grip on its domestic problems, Abdel-Monem Said argues, it will have to take a back seat in the region © Internationale Politik / Qantara.de

Abdel-Monem Said is the Director of the Al-Ahram Centre for Political and Strategy Studies in Cairo.

What do Muslim women want?

By: Naomi Wolf

hen caricature takes the place of dialogue, everyone suffers – especially when it comes to understanding issues affecting women, who struggle worldwide against being silenced. Some rightwing American bloggers recently twisted an article that I wrote in a way that did just that.

I wrote that many women activists in Muslim countries tend to emphasize issues such as honor killings, legal inequality, and lack of access to education, and that they express frustration that the obsession among Westerners with Muslim women's clothing can come at the expense of these concerns. I also pointed out that many Muslim feminists defend their dress in terms of nationalism, anti-imperialism, or as a matter of faith.

This provoked a small firestorm of distortion in the West: "Wolf Wants to Institutionalize the Burka," etc. It was depressing to see a simple appeal for Westerners to listen to Muslim women deliberately distorted into a representation of all Muslim women as meek, will-less beings in need of rescue.

I was so sure that Muslim women should be allowed to speak for themselves because of the faces of Muslim feminism I encountered in recent travels – notably in Jordan, a country fascinatingly poised between tradition and innovation, developing under a forward-looking monarchy that is seeking to modernize and, to an extent, democratize. For those Westerners who worry about Islamic fundamentalism in the Arab world, surely Jordan is a worthy model to understand, support, and engage.

The women leaders I met in Amman were not saying, "Please tell the West to save us." They were too busy making egalitarian, modernist new worlds of their own, with an Arab, and often Islamic, imprimatur.

Princess Rym Ali, sister-in-law of Queen Rania – the Chanel-wearing media star who is rebranding a more contemporary Jordan – is one vivid example; Princess Rym is making immense progress in a more behindthe-scenes way. She met me in a leafy Amman suburb, in the palace that she shares with Prince Ali and their small children.

A former CNN journalist, her quiet bearing and diplomatic manner belie her courage: she captured her husband's heart as she was reporting from Baghdad on the eve of "shock and awe," standing firm before the cameras even as the bombs were falling. Princess Rym and Prince Ali have

supported a new film institute, the Red Sea Institute of Cinematic Arts, a joint production with the University of Southern California that is bringing together bright young people from all over the Middle East to learn contemporary filmmaking, apprentice with international film productions, and get the region's stories out.

Though she can no longer practice journalism directly, Princess Rym is also co-founding new Jordanian journalism school. Her aim is to replace journalists' acceptance of the "party line" – even if the party is her own extended family – with a more critical perspective.

She directed my attention to Jordanian-made films about the subordination of women inside the home, and to Rana Husseini's powerful book on honor killings, Murder in the Name of Honor . But her implicit message was that these critical examinations of women's inequality in the Arab world are most enlightening when they are created by women's advocates from within that culture, rather than sensationalized or superficial versions of the problem created in the West.

Mary Nazzal, owner, with her family, of a chic and bustling boutique hotel, is another dynamo who looks as if she stepped out of a fashion shoot. But it would be a mistake to underestimate her seriousness. I call her "Martha Stewart meets Che Guevara," because, when not renovating the elegant public spaces of her hotel, she is suing Israeli generals for war crimes that she claims were committed against civil-

y ians in Gaza.

Nazzal was trained as a British barrister, and chairs the board of the Human Rights Legal Aid Fund. Her organization is intent on using international law to hold accountable members of the Israeli military who put civilians in harm's way during the invasion of Gaza – events that the recent Goldstone Report confirms. She is passionate about the Palestinian cause, mixing her cutting-edge legal advocacy with a willingness to listen to decent people from all sides of the conflict, and a fierce attachment to peace in the region based on due process and justice.

Finally there is Rana Husseini herself – a role model for investigative reporters everywhere who began documenting and investigating honor killings in her newspaper, The Jordan Times. Honor killings claim an estimated 5,000 women every year, and are increasingly common in immigrant communities abroad.

According to her account, a woman can be killed for "laughing at a joke in the street, wearing makeup or a short skirt...or being raped by a brother."

After she began her series of reports, Husseini received death threats at her office almost daily – as well as hundreds of letters of support from readers. As a result of her brave investigations, which included interviews in prisons, many Muslim countries are revising their criminal codes, and the issue has taken center stage internationally.

These women are exactly the kind of leaders that everyone should be cultivating and supporting, rather than overlooking because of a belief that they cannot exist in the Middle East. We would do better to find out more about them than to waste our time on superficial debates about how they – and many others who are just as accomplished – should dress.

Naomi Wolf is a political activist and social critic whose most recent book is Give Me Liberty: A Handbook for American Revolutionaries. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2009. www.project-syndicate.org

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14 October





Represented by its Chairman

Eng./ Abdullah Ahmed Saeed Bugshan Presents Its warmest felicitations To H.E. President

Ali Abdullah Saleh And to all people of Yemen On the occasion of the 46th anniversary of 14 October REvolution. Many happy Returns



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Advertisement

SUPPORTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN

UNFPA Country Office in Yemen, Sana'a, is looking to fill the

Level: ICS 9 (NO-B)

Posts of: Post Title: National Programme Officer Unit: Programme Post Level: NPO

Duration: Initially one year with possibility of extension

Duration: initially one year with possibility or extension Organizational Context (focusing on leadership role, enabling environment and context) Under the overall supervision of the Representative and Deputy Representative and the direct supervision of the Reproductive Health Assistant Representative, the NPO substantively contributes to the effective management of UNFPA programme planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation in the areas of reproductive health. He/she analyzes and assesses relevant political, social, cultural and economic trends and provides substantive inputs to programme/ project formulation, implementation and evaluation; to joint programming initiatives and national development frameworks. Focus will be on policies/ strategies in RH overall with particular efforts to enhance the UNFPA RH policy and

strategic directions The NPO guides and facilitates successful delivery of UNFPA's programmes by strategizing programme priorities and monitoring results and achievements in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation process at the country level. He/she is very knowledgeable about IPs facilitates their work, Programme Support Units, consultants, advisors and experts and establishes and maintains collaborative relationships with counterparts in government, multi lateral and bi-lateral donor agencies and civil society, to address emerging issues. He/she is familiar with the UNFPA mandate and advocacy efforts and must effectively influence counterparts from diverse backgrounds to jointly contribute to achieving UNFPA's

Major activities/ Expected Results:

In collaboration with Government counterparts, NGOs, regional experts and the regional office advisors and other partners contribute substantively to the formulation and design of the country programme, its programme components and projects in line with national development priorities and according to UNFPA programme policies and procedures. Ensure quality of programme/project design, incorporating lessons learned, newly developed policies, and best practices and contribute to establishment of an appropriate execution, are included underline and protein and antipart of unstrume and unstrume. monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and systems.

Analyze and interpret the political, social, culturally sensitive and economic environment relevant to Reproductive Health and identifies opportunities for UNFPA assistance and

Analyze and interpret the point and social social service and economic environment relevant to reproductive relating and internet social social

Manage and coordinate project implementation establishing collaborative relationships with PSU, executing agencies, implementing partners, experts, government counterparts

and other UN agencies facilitating timely and efficient delivery of project inputs and addressing training needs of project personnel. • Contribute proactively to creation and documentation of knowledge about current and emerging population development trends particularly in Yemen, by analyzing programmes, projects, strategies, approaches and ongoing experience for lessons learned, best practices, and shares it with management for use in knowledge sharing and planning future strategies.

Assist advocacy and resource mobilization efforts of the Country Office by preparing relevant documentation, i.e. project summaries, conference papers, speeches, donor profiles and participating in donor meetings and public information even

Do other programming and management tasks as per senior management requests and supervisors

 Functional Competencies
 Primary Competencies
 Primary Competencies
 Results-based programme development and management
Contributes to the achievement of results. Participates in the formulation of proposals based on proven successful approaches. Innovation and marketing of new approaches

Documents and analyzes innovative strategies, best practices and new approaches. Adapts quickly to change

Documents and analyzes innovative strategies, best practices and new approaches. Adapts quickly to change. - Additional Competencies - Leveraging the resources of national governments and partners/Building strategic alliances and partners Establishes, maintains and utilizes a broad network of contacts to keep abreast of developments and to share informatior - Advocacy/Advancing a policy oriented agenda Prepares and communicates relevant information for evidence-based advocacy.

- Resource mobilization

Analyzes and maintains information on donors and developing database of project profiles for presentation to donors. 2. Corporate Competencies

Integrity/Commitment to mandate Acts in accordance with UN/UNFPA values and holds himself/herself accountable for actions taken.

Knowledge sharing/Continuous learning Takes responsibility for personal learning and career development and actively seeks opportunities to learn through formal and informal means

Takes responsionly for personal learning and career development and actively seeks opportunities to learn - Valuing diversity Demonstrates an international outlook, appreciates differences in values and learns from cultural diversity.

Managing Relationships:

Working in teams

Works collaboratively with colleagues inside and outside of UNFPA for achievement of common goals

• Communicating information and ideas Delivers oral and written information in a timely, effective and easily understood manner. Frankly expresses ideas with the intent to resolve issues, considers what others have to say and responds appropriately to criticism.

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- Conflict and self management

Manages personal reactions by remaining calm, composed and patient even when under stress or during a crisis and avoids engaging in unproductive conflict Working with people.

Tempowerment/Developing people/Performance management Integrates himself/herself into the work unit and actively contributing to achieving results with other members of the team. Accepts responsibility for personal performance Personal Leadership and Effectiveness: Accepting the development of the later of the la

 Analytical and strategic thinking Jses appropriate analytical tools and logic to gather, define and analyze situations and draws logical conclusions from data

Results orientation/Commitment to excellence

Strives to achieve high personal standard of excellence. - Appropriate and transparent decision making Makes timely and appropriate decisions taking into consideration various and complex issues and takes responsibility for the impact of decisions. Job Requirements:

Academic Requirements:

Master's degree in reproductive health, public health, sociology, health economics and/or other related social sciences

4 to 6 years professional experience preferably in programme/project management in the public or private sector. Experience with UN and bilateral donors are an asset.

.anguages luency in oral and written English and Arabic. Knowledge of the other UN language is an asset.

Computer skills: Proficiency in current office software applications.

UNFPA offers an attractive compensation package commensurate with experience. Please send your application with a covering letter to: UNFPA, P.O. Box 7272, Sana'a. Deadline for application is: 25 October 2009

lease note that only candidates who fulfil the above requirements will be considered and notified



SUPPORTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN

UNFPA Country Office in Yemen, Sana'a, is looking to fill the Posts of: Post Title: Programme Associate Unit: Programme **Post Level: G6**

Under the overall supervision of the Deputy Representative and the direct supervision of the RH portfolio Assistant Representative, the immediate duties and responsibilities of the incumbent will be, but not limited to, the following:

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Support defining the work plans for the RH programme portfolio and ensure their regular review and updating in consistency with expected programme objective s and RBM tools, M&E framework, procurement and recommend adjustments when required; Maintain close working relationships with programme/project personnel and counterparts and monitor progress and highlight the
- need for projects revisions and record the policy implications of the programme/projects changes.

Invitation for Bids (IFB)

Civil Service Modernization Project IDA Credit Number 33350

- 1. This Invitation for Bids follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project that appeared in Development Business, issue no. IBCB CSMP / 3G / 2009 of September 30th, 2009
- 2. The Government of Republic of Yemen has received a Credit from The International Development Association (IDA) for expenditure incurred by the Civil Service Modernization Project, and it intends to apply part of this grant for payments related to the Procurement of Devices, printers, machinery and packaging equipment and casing for the packaging of fingerprint cards
- 3. The Civil Service Modernization Project now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for Deices, printers, machinery and packaging equipment and casings for the packaging of fingerprint cards
- 4. Bidding will be conducted through the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from Eligible Source Countries as defined in the Guidelines.
- 5. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from

Mr. Nabil Shamsan **Project General Manager** The Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance Sana'a-Yemen Phone: +967-1-276715 +967-1-294207/8/9 Fax: +967-1-274451 E-mail: mocsar@y.net.ye fuad.alsunida@csmp-yemen.org

and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address given below Civil Service and Insurance from 9:00AM to 2.00PM.

- 6. Qualifications requirements include: Applicant should have necessary technical, financial and legal conditions to be eligible to participate in the tender as per World Bank procedures. Additional details are provided in the Bidding Documents.
- 7. A complete set of Bidding Documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below

Civil Service and Insurance Address: The Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance Sana'a-Yemen Al-Bonia Zone Second floor at the Ministry of MOCSI Tel: 967-1-276715/1-294207 Fax: 00967-1-274451 POB: 1992 E-mail: mocsar@y.net.ye fuad.alsunidar@csmp-yemen.org

and upon payment of a non refundable fee USD 50\$

The Bidding Documents will be sent by Civil Service Modernization Project

- Draft correspondences and translation of relevant documents. Liaise constantly with the Operations Unit for the inputs ar appropriate programme/project implementation
- Undertake, together with NPOs, periodic programme monitoring visits, make sure that substantive reports (APRs) are on time and arrange for standard monitoring and evaluation exercises (TPRs evaluations), including the preparation of terms of references:
- Process mandatory and budgetary revisions, analyzes data from project delivery reports; compare with the official data; maintain documents and work plans for the monitoring of project implementation, file data and information for easy follow-up;
- Prepare together with NPOs financial estimates and reflect them in budgets; monitor expenditures;
- Process, Error! Not a valid link. the closure of financially and operationally completed programmes/projects
- Take proactive role in planning and contribute to programme and office portfolio-related advocacy events (workshops), including preparation of inputs for the CO website, brochure and periodic newsletters:
- Discuss with supervisor competency development plan, devote time for self-learning and maintain close working relationship with other CO colleagues.
- Do other programming and management tasks as per senior management and supervisor's requests

Minimum Qualifications:

- University degree in development or social science;
- Extended experience (3 Years) in Programme/Project management and development issues at the national or international level;
- Excellent knowledge of computer and Internet use including mastery of word processing;
- Excellent drafting and communication skills;
- Good knowledge of Arabic and English Languages
- Yemeni Nationality only

Competencies Required:

Corporate Responsibility & Teamwork:

- Serves and promotes the vision, mission, values, and strategic goals of UNFPA;
- Plans, prioritizes, and delivers tasks on time;
- Participates effectively in a team-based, information-sharing environment, collaborating and cooperating with others;
- Responds flexibly & positively to change through active involvement.

People Skills

- Recognizes & responds appropriately to the ideas, interests & concerns of others; gives credit to the contributions of others;
- Establishes clear performance goals, standards & responsibilities; manages them accordingly;
- Promotes a learning environment; facilitates the development of individual and team competencies.

Innovation & Judgment

- Contributes creative, practical ideas and approaches to deal with challenging situations;
- Pursues own personal and professional development.

Communication:

- Formulates written information clearly and persuasively:
- Presents oral information clearly and persuasively.

Job knowledge & Expertise

- Executes day-to-day tasks systematically & efficiently
- Uses Information Technology effectively as a tool and resource;
- Is motivated & demonstrates a capacity to pursue personal development & learn.

UNFPA offers an attractive compensation package commensurate with experience. Please send your application with a covering letter to: UNFPA, P.O. Box 7272, Sana'a Deadline for application is: 25 October 2009 Please note that only candidates who fulfil the above requirements will be considered and notified

- Bids must be delivered to the address below

Civil Service and Insurance Address: The Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance Sana'a-Yemen Al-Bonia Zone Second floor at the Ministry of MOCSI Tel: 967-1-276715/1-294207 Fax: 00-967-1-274451 POB: 1992 E-mail: mocsar@y.net.ye fuad.alsunidar@csmp-yemen.org

at or before: 10:30 am 7 December, 2009. Electronic bidding will be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend in person or on-line at the address below:

Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance, Sana'a-Yemen

Al-Bonia Zone, Second floor at the Ministry of MOCSI at 11:00 am 7 December, 2009. All bids must be accompanied by a "Bid Security" of \$33,000 USD or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.

9. The address referred to above is:

Mr. Nabil Shamsan **Project General Manager** The Ministyr of Civil Service and Insurance Sana'a-Yemen Phone: +967-1-276715 +967-1-294207/8/9 Fax: +967-1-274451 E-mail: mocsar@y.net.ye Fuad.alsunidar@csmp-yemen.org





ALL OF US WITH THE BEST





Selection of Consultants

Request for Expression of Interest in Providing Consultancy Services to prepare Tender documents and contracts and assist in negotiating investment projects to construct railway network in the Republic of Yemen

The Ministry of Transport in Yemen seeks to implement investment projects by the private sector to construct a railway network to connect Yemeni cities together and to connect Yemen to its neighbors and help to establish many investment projects along the railway. They will also connect the areas of minerals to the international line and ports and connect areas with dense population to port cities and agricultural and fishery production areas with export ports and consumption markets.

At the moment, economic feasibility studies are being prepared by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) for the following projects:

1. Preparing economic feasibility study for the international coastal railway (extending from Al-Towal on the Yemeni-Saudi borders to Shahan on Yemeni-Omani borders);

2.Preparing economic feasibility study for the railway that will connect minerals areas (Al–Jawf, Marib, Shabwa and Belhaf); 3. Updating economic feasibility study that was prepared by a specialized company in 1997 to connect mass population areas to port cities.

All the above studies will be completed before the end of 2009.

Based on the above, the Ministry of Transport now invites eligible consultative companies to express their interest in providing required consultancy services for the above project. Interested companies must provide all information and documents affirming that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, publication, newsletters, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc). Consultative companies may associate to enhance their qualification chances.

Such consultancy services are expected to include:

PHASE I:

1.Preparing the tender documents;

2. Preparing a contract model in accordance with established international commercial standards. PHASE II:

1. Assisting in the evaluation of bids and in subsequent negotiations with the winner till the conclusion of the contract;

2. Supervising the execution of the project.

The consultant shall preferably provide the following information:

- 1. Its qualifications for the job;
- 2. Its financial, technical and advisory status;
- 3. Its major business and years of relevant experience;
- 4. Key staff qualification;

5. References (for verification).

Expressions of Interest shall be made in duplicate hard copies along with a soft copy (CD) to the address mentioned below,

Finance: Government Financing.

The consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the High Tender Board's Manual for the Procurement of Consultants Services in force in the Republic of Yemen. Interested consultative companies may obtain further information at the address below between 09:00 am and 14:00 pm from Saturday through Wednesday, excluding official holidays. Expression of Interest documents must be delivered to the address below by Saturday, 12 December 2009.

Khaled Ibrahim Alwazir, Minister of Transport Ministry of Transport, Alsafiah behind Ministry of Finance Sana'a, Republic of Yemen P.O.Box :2781 Tel: +967 1 260903 Fax: +967 1260908 Email: mot@yemen.gov.ye www.m ms@mot.gov.ye

www.mot.gov.ye







Business



Sheikh ba Masmous: "The coming Aden Investment **Conference is a to-be-or-not-to-be matter for Yemen"**

By: Bassam Abdul Salam & Zaid Al-Salami

- All obstacles must be dissolved for successful investment in Yemen
- The government should provide background knowledge in various fields to be presented during the conference
- We need security, stability, and judicial empowerment for effective investment
- Yemen will stand on its feet through the Aden Investment Conference
- moves slowly in Yemen investment

heikh Mohammad Omar ba Mashmous, Deputy Chairman of the Federation of Yemen Commerce and Industry Groups (FYCCI) announced that the upcoming investment and economic Confirence in Aden will determine investment in the country. The Sheikh, who also chairs the Aden Chamber of Commerce and Industry, affirmed the importance of the conference, Aden: Yemen's Gate to the World, planned for mid-November, warning that if it fails

"Yemen will fall behind in investment for many long years. Therefore, we, as the private sector and as the government should join hands to make this conference a success because it may determine future investment for our country. We should also provide flawless and obstruction-free investment projects for potential investors participating in the conference."

What is the chamber's goal in holding the conference with other parties?

The Chamber is organizing this international conference to present suitable solutions for promoting investment in Yemen. It aims to take off from where similar previous conferences held in Sana'a and Hadramout ended in order to provide the best plans to activate investment in a scientific and calculated manner.

The Chamber of Commerce in Aden proposed that the local authority offer flawless projects that can hinder investment and they set up a committee headed by Mr. Ahmed Al-Dhela'i to auction all projects the state has, especially those that are not very popular.

What are the tasks of this committee? It will compile brochures for all public



Sheikh ba Masmous

make the project a success. The brochures should be written in a way that leaves no room for ambiguity, so the potential investor will have have a solid understanding of the project.

What should the government do?

We wish the government would conduct projects which are not hindered with obstacles....this is very important to all. As organizers, we have broached the subject and we will continue work to ensure that what we will offer investors during the conference will be something special. Otherwise, the event will be nominal and... this conference is a matter of tobe-or-not-to-be for us.

This is the role of the authority, what is that of the private sector? The private sector is also responsible

should be well-studied and presented in a brochure with the owner and the project names. The project must be facilitated and ready for all those who wish to invest in Yemen in general and in Aden in particular, either in the Free Zone or in the industrial areas in Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Hadramout, Hodeidah, etc. This will facilitate investment.

What about provision of the investment environment in Yemen? The conference will attract major businessmen and international companies from Europe, America, Asia, Africa, the Gulf States and others. When all of these parties come, it is our opportunity to market our projects, and to do so, we must know what facilities and environment the investors may require to conduct their projects.

How do you judge the government's response?

businessmen for creating investment prospects for our country. Our concepts may differ from the government's; the government would want to run the projects according to its policies, but we in the private sectorknow what we should do and who should be in control.

What are the prospects of success in the upcoming conference?

We should know that there are success factors in any country, including sufficient infrastructure, low-cost services, and tax exemption. Some may think that we aim too high by saying this because there are no projects without taxes and that our government needs taxes in its current state. But we have heard about other countries' experiences and success stories. Malaysia, for instance, when it hit rock bottom in 1997, revived itself by attracting investment through an extraordinary way: cancelling taxes for investment projects for 15 to 20 years.

How do you mean?

I mean if the government promotes (the projects), attracts investors, eliminates obstructions and any taxrelated disputes, as well as helps the investors when they are stumbling, then we will succeed and compete at an international level. If you wish to draw investors you must not repel them. You have a barren land and the investor is the one with the capital to bring it to life. From our experience, we know that should the investors that will participate in the conference have all the requirements and proper facilities, they will pour their capital in our country and this will be the case for 15 to 20 years because they will realize that their interests are here.

How about the current situation in Yemen? Does it encourage investment?

We frighten the world by the confusion we live in. We need security in Aden and elsewhere and we can establish security. And there is also the judiciary that should be impartial and pass judgments without delay. We have internal problems we should deal with. We need to be completely honest with ourselves.

What about the recommendations submitted to the government?

We have participated in a number of international conferences and we have We presented our suggestions to the

This opportunity is theirs and ours as How about investment laws and legislation?

The laws, legislation, (including the) law of investment and the law of the Free Zone are all excellent, but there should be a real mechanism to implement them. There should be change in the coming three months in many aspects based on the recommendations, views and studies made on business and the business environment.

How do you assess the investment environment in Aden?

This is favorable because the projects to be founded will benefit the people of the governorate and Yemen in general. There are many large projects available on coastal areas, but if we don't promote our projects constantly, our investment environment will be useless. There are companies that are looking for places to invest their money in. They are looking for a safe place and Yemen is strategic and important. Important issues like piracy will be discussed during the conference.

Now that you have mentioned it, why focusing on this issue?

Piracy is not a problem for just for Yemen's or other countries on the Gulf of Aden; it is a world-wide concern and solving this problem ensures security for the Gulf of Aden. Shipping insurance, for instance, has increased due to piracy. Yemen can brief the investors on the issue and we don't intend to give up....we will work on the matter...our country has its view on piracy and will discuss it as a main point.

The people have suffered enough and all are so delighted that the enemy will not be able to penetrate or manipulate them...neither will (the enemy)be able to disfigure the image you have so as to make you take action against you country and people.

What should Yemenis do during the conference?

We should make use of the conference, the capitals we need for investment are here and we have investment projects. We have fishery wealth in a coastal line of over 2,400 kilometers that does not produce the required results, why? Because we do not invest in it well; we do not have adquite boats, we do not apply the best fishing techniques; we do not have experience at canning fish, etc. Our waters have become a plundering field for several fishing companies. In the field, we have made 85 recommendations, but in vain. promising agriculture in Hadramout One last comment? and elsewhere.

reputable and experienced companies. Also, the Free Zone will make a big difference. Unlike others, we progress slowly in investment.

We hope that we will win over the participants because they are aspiring to invest in the important and strategic port of Aden.

In your opinion, who hampers investment?

There are some who wish to obstruct investment by not providing the suitable infrastructure and basic services required to carry-out projects. The government was not able to offer basic services like cranes and reception for large ships, so it sought the help of Dubai Ports World to develop the port. The port's failing is caused by entities we are unaware of and I cannot indicate any one of them because we do not know where (these entities) come from. The President, bless him, was clear when he said that we want a free zone and the result was a free zone and Yemen Pass company and ben Mahfouth paid a half a billion dollars to establish the free zone and now they want to earn their money back ... this is their right, but their mistake is that they want six dollars per square meter, while (the cost) is rated in other ports like that of Dubai at a dollar and a half and at a dollar...it might even be for less in Salalah....with the infrastructure. This is what we can call real investment: how to draw capital with facilities.

When Yemen Pass waited for an investor (and) no one showed up, they came to us. We brought them investors from Yemen, but without the enormous capital they hoped for. We told them that (the cost was?) one (or) two-hundred million to start work, but the company insisted on its six dollar per square meter policy without adequate infrastructure, that means an investors should bring their own power generators. At the time the company felt in command and control of the good site, but later, it admitted failure and resorted to the government that gave them their money and took over the project. It specified the rate at \$1.6 dollar per square meter but the infrastructure remained the same. Yemeni and foreign investors started reexamining the issue. The Chinese should have come to Yemen, but instead Dubai went to China Some large companies did come to the Aden Free Zone, but opened only small projects.

Serious methods and work discipline

projects that need to be implemented. The projects will be well-studied in is required to announce and present terms of the infrastructure, services, and facilitations that woould help

(for the conference's success) and projects provided they are ready and their purposes are defined....the project

We received a positive response from all departments.

conference that was held with generous

sponsorship of the President during the workshop between businessmen and the government last year.

What is new in this conference? It will be attended by international businessmen and the owners of

are our means to success. Dubai ports have their successful methods and Hayel Saeed Group has their own project as well.

Celebrating the German model

By: Harold James

-- If anyone rinceton vanted evidence that we are not in the mental and political world of the interwar Great Depression, the German election result and its outcome – a stable government of the center-right - should be a clincher. In interwar Germany, the Depression destroyed German democracy and led to the rise to power of Hitler and the National Socialists; in today's Germany, the most severe economic crisis since the Second World War produced the reelection of Frau Merkel.

Conventional wisdom claims that incumbent parties and politicians are punished by voters in times of economic distress. Throughout the campaign there was never any doubt about the position or tpopularity of Chancellor Angela Merkel.

The interwar Depression led to the disintegration of liberal economic and political values. In Germany in 2009 not only was there was no swing to political extremism of the right: there was no sign of any support for

a radical right. In the elections for regional parliaments, the small radical right parties (which have never been a feature of national politics) simply disappeared.

The real victor of the campaign, with a vote that jumped up to 14.5% and a position in parliament that will determine the shape of the new coalition government, was the heir of classic German liberalism, the FDP. It campaigned on a promise of tax reduction and of deregulation in order to stimulate the economic growth that Germany needs to get out of the economic crisis.

The real losers of the election were the Social Democrats, with a drop in support of 11% that is without precedent in the very stable history of German electoral behavior. Some on the left claim that the SPD's catastrophic result was the product of too close an engagement with liberalism and deregulation. According to this view, the party is now paying the price for Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder's successful attempts at economic reform in the early 2000's. It seems more likely that the party was punished for its

lackluster electoral campaign, and for the negativity with which it tried to present the outcome of the election (the center-right coalition) as a threat to social peace in Germany.

In the interwar crisis of democracy, participation in elections surged as voters tried to protest against what the radical parties denounced as "the system". In Germany in 2009, electoral participation fell by 5%, to 72.5%. Those voters who were disillusioned by politics simply thought that there was no point in voting.

The only point in common with the interwar results seems to be that economic crisis then as now strengthened the radical left. But what a difference! Then there was a powerful communist party, closely aligned with the interests and policies of the Soviet Union. Now the party of protest is unambiguously the party of historical losers: in the East, of Germans who are nostalgic for the planned economy and society of state socialism; in the West, of critics of the SPD who lost a power struggle with Gerhard Schroeder.

It is a party with no coherent program, but rather a compendium of popular and nationalist slogans. It is a testimony of the responsibility and maturity of the German people that this miscellaneous alliance of the disaffected only attracted 12% of the vote

If the election is clearly not a victory for political and economic radicalism, it would be equally misleading to interpret it as the triumph of the free market. Throughout the campaign, there was an eerie degree of consensus about the desirability of central features of a distinctly European and more specifically German system of values.

What are those values? A social market economy, rather than unbridled market capitalism; an export economy built on a large and technically innovative manufacturing base; a large network of small and medium sized enterprise, often family-owned, that is open to the global economy; a sense of environmental responsibility; and a suspicion of financially driven Anglo-Saxon style globalization and corporate capitalism. Indeed the sense that Germany had the opportunity to show off the unique strengths of the "German model" was a key to

Merkel's appeal, and she repeatedly noted what a tough line she had taken against the position of banks.

In coming years, the German government is likely to be more vocal in European and global debates. It is likely to present the German model as something that corresponds more closely to what the world needs in the aftermath of the financial crisis.

Financial activity was concentrated largely in what the Europeans termed "Anglo-Saxon" economies: above all the United States and the United Kingdom, and a few small countries that tried, disastrously, to replicate a model of free-for-all finance such as Iceland and Ireland. But the emerging markets that drive globalization in the early twenty-first century have a similar mix of export orientation and a prominent industrial base of small and medium-sized and frequently familyowned enterprises. They have the problem today of trying to reconcile dynamic growth and social cohesion that was the problem of Germany in the past, and to which the German social model was and is held up as the answer.

Merkel's new coalition will sit

neatly alongside the new Japanese government of Yukio Hatoyama, which is also dedicated to finding a new and peculiarly Japanese model of economic growth.

These new national visions of economics in the twenty-first century are not simply turning in on themselves, or embarking on aggressive campaigns driven by xenophobic and racial nationalism - that was the world of the twentieth century. In the world of the twenty-first century, models of social organization have to persuade rather than conquer. The world looks for local or national solutions to global problems. Frau Merkel won the election because she formulated a clear answer.

Harold James is Professor of History and International Affairs at Princeton University, and author of The Roman Predicament.

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On the occasion of the 46th anniversary of 14 October Revolution Day The employees of Yemen LNG Company send their warmest congratulations to



Readers View



What evil factions Yemen has

At the coffee shop (Part 1)

By: Mubeen Esam *Mibo_time@yahoo.com*

'm addressing this article to those Yemeni people who were born in the 1980's and 1990's, and who claim that the ruling regime at that time was better than today's, despite being too young to understand the realities of living within it. They have been deceived by the bitter people who oppressed many in the past, but who are now without any power.

Such malicious people were dictators in the past, but now they are powerless, and unable to implement the oppressive actions as they used to. Therefore, they want to bring back the previous regime so as to regain their former power and wealth. In fact, such people don't care for others or the nation, but rather they care only for themselves and their interests. Since modern conditions have been developed to pave the way for a decent future here, they are now unable

to achieve their evil dreams, and they can not dominate Yemen.

Stubbornness often enables these evil people to achieve their uncivilized dreams and to promote old-fashion mindsets.

So you, educated young people, must use your intellect to decide which reign is better: the one in the past, in which there was no technology, freedom, essential requirements, or education; but rather wars, illiteracy, and selfishness.

Or the current one in which everything nice is available, including democracy. Those envious people have failed to accept the improvement and modernization of our state.

I'm surprised when I see a young educated person who was born in the 1980's, who wishes that the past ruling regime would return, and who complains about the current one as if he understands what was happened in the past.

He is brainwashed by greedy people's incorrect assertions, who wish to achieve their dreams at the detriment of their own country. How could such a person compare the last regime and the current one when he was not a contemporary of the last one? Has he ever read about the history of Yemen?

When we talk with such greedy, malicious people and listen to their ideas, we learn that they always wish for the past to return, with its black nights, bad ideas, and antiquated lifestyles. They don't love Yemen at all. I believe that they have to replace their black hearts with flowers, and should try to talk about changing Yemen into a brighter place.

Such disloyal people, whose minds are unable to adapt to changes all over the world and Yemen, affect the educated people and the students in a horrible way. They must reject those destructive concepts, and use their education and enlightenment to intercept any silly actions which may disturb efforts to create a better future.

Most Arab and European intellectu-

als say that Yemen has prospered more in the current period than any in the past. However, some students who hold high certificates help dangerous people who are against unification, because they do not have the patience to wait for a better future, and so they become ungrateful.

As you may have heard, such evil people call for a secession. But Allah has ordered the Arabs, and all the Muslims to be unified in religion, language, mind, faith, history, and land. In addition, these bad men usually say our rights have been lost. These 'rights' are focused only on their personal interests.

They never want to blame themselves for being unable to coexist within the current modern changes. Moreover, they always accuse President Ali Abdullah Saleh when there are problems, even trivial ones, such the death of one's cow. Such people have no kind words for our state.

The main reason why even the edu-

cated people believe and are affected by those who are disloyal to the current regime and president, is a lack of loyalty to our nation and disunity within our educational syllabus in schools and universities.

We must thank Allah because we live freely and safely now, and I advise the younger generation to read more about Yemen's history before comparing it to today, if they wish to discover the truth.

In fact, the opposing factions in Yemen are strange and destructive. They plan to damage Yemen and its unity, incite the people (even brothers) to violence, fight with each other in order to divide Yemen into many states, and to achieve their own personal aims.

The oppositions in other countries try to develop their homelands without fighting. I'm sure that the other countries' oppositions are led by elite figures who are intelligent and who wish the best for their countries.

I remember an incident that occurred

on a bus while I was traveling to Taiz. A boy sat next to me and started to talk to me. Suddenly, he abused the current ruling regime and expressed his desire for the past one in the 1980's to return and to govern Yemen.

He gave me a lot of advice and new ideas which he thought must be applied in the ruling system to be successful. He spoke as though he knew exactly what happened in 1980's and he told me that he wants separation, that he is fed up with this government.

Afterwards, I asked him when he was born, and he replied that he was born in 1991. I immediately stood up and changed seats, because such a person is evil, and I knew that I must not sit next to or talk with him at all. This event was one of many which indicate that danger is coming to Yemen soon.

If we lose today's Yemen with its progress and accomplishments, we will be unable to regain what we have lost. It's like a mother. If she dies, she will never be alive ever again.

By: Marwa Abubaker Al-Maisari

ou know how winter days are, FREEZING! I was out of my mind to take a walk in such weather and I realized that a bit too late. I finally reached a coffee shop and that smoke on the cup that is drawn on each coffee shop sign seemed irresistible. Trust me if you were in my shoes you will know what I mean. The place was new, I figured because of the paint smell on the walls, despite the coffee smell that I went to order.

I took my cup and sat at the far back there was a couple at the last seat, so I sat before the last and absorbed the people coming in the shop. The first to come was a construction worker; despite his construction suit and the gloves I would have guessed he is a construction worker or a wrestler. He had a built body, yet fit, he had wide shoulders and I knew beneath that winter jacket were muscles as he took off his gloves and helmet. I took a look on his hands they were thick and dry and I noticed a wedding ring. He seemed quite and minded his own business not even out curiosity he didn't check the place out. As soon as his cup was empty he left with absolutely no eye contact. I glanced at the couple behind me and they were in a deep conversation that they didn't even notice who is around them. They were both young and in love. An hour past by with no one interesting coming in and I was getting bored so I decided to leave, but suddenly a young lady pushed the door shop open and ran to the ladies room, she was in tears and frightened to death. In less than a minute an angry man came in examined everyone around and left swearing. Why was the girl crying and terrified? Who is

that man that came after her? Ooh my curiosity aroused and if it wasn't for my essential Yoga class I would have defiantly stayed and got answers to all my questions.

Next morning was somewhat warmer, however, that didn't not stop me from grapping a cup of coffee. As I came in there were two college students ahead of me in the line and they were bored because the employ was slow and they were late for class. Finally it was my turn; there was that young lady from yesterday standing before me waiting for my order. I stood there gazing at her; she was beautiful despite the red spot around her eye and cheek. I smiled and she smiled back, honestly I was glad to see her, she even looked brighter than the day before. I took my cup and sat at the same spot I sat on yesterday. I looked out the window and wandered what could have happened to that girl, she doesn't deserve to be miserable. I kept watching her work she was a fast learner and she copped with customers perfectly, in my opinion, its enough to see that bright smile of hers in the morning you know that your day will be shiny. I was eager to find out her story.

The rest of the day was normal nothing really new happened, accept that I got to know who the regulars of that coffee shop were; the construction worker, the happy couple, the two college students, and I guess you figured that I am a regular as well. I liked that coffee shop and since am a retired police officer, I enjoy being with people. Every morning I would wake up, have a nice walk to the coffee shop and spent there most of the morning until its time for my Yoga class. At night, I cook my dinner and lay on my couch watch T.V and sometimes I fell asleep watching it. On one morning, I decided to have a

long walk in the city. In my way I saw the site where the construction worker worked. He was a hard worker and a devoted one too. I absorbed his work from far and then walked away. As I walked further I saw the two college students entering their college, they looked pretty nervous as if they have an exam or something. I didn't know if it was a coincidence to see those people or something else.

On my way to the coffee shop I picked a newspaper and entered the shop, of course I ordered the usual and sat, but this time I was facing the couple. They seemed okay but minutes later they started having a fight over the wedding planning and that was time to set the wedding date. They guy seemed calm, however the girl wasn't. In fact she was the one who was fighting. As she started to cry the guy left. I felt sorry for her but I tried not to show it. She wiped off her tears and left as well. I thought to myself, they will figure it out and continued reading the newspaper. I came across a headline that made me grieve. It was the death of my chief; and his funeral is on Sunday. I went home that day felling so sad, that man was not only my chief, but also my friend.

On Sunday morning I wore my black suite and drove to the cemetery to attend the funeral. Every one was there, the whole police department and his family and friends. I gave my condolence to his wife and two boys and stood there with the crowd. As I was leaving I glanced the construction worker, however, he was in a casual wear. He was standing near a grave and held a bouquet of beautiful white roses. He kneeled and put the bouquet on the grave and broke down in tears. I wasn't able to read the name on the grave. Minutes later a child about six years old came running from a barked Toyota towards the man; he hugged him and asked if he has anything to say to mommy. That was when I figured that the grave was for his wife and the man's and child's reaction assured me that she hasn't been dead for a long while. He still had his wedding ring on even though she is dead, he must have loved her dearly. I didn't feel like going to the coffee shop so I spent the rest of the day at home.

The next morning, I passed by the house of my chief's house to check on his wife and his two boys. I brought breakfast and some vegetables and fruit. I assured them that I will be passing by more often to check on them. I felt responsible, I mean it is the least I can do for them. They stood by me when I lost my family and they helped me get through my tribulation which was about five years ago. It all stated on one evening atv:..pm, I finally finished my shift, I was heading home to have a nice dinner with my family and there was a huge crowd, the house was on fire and the fire fighters were all over the place. I ran towards them and asked what on earth happened, they said there had been a gas leak and there weren't any survivors. I stood there and saw the bodies of each of my family members all dead, all burnt to ashes. Seven o'clock is the time where all the family is gathered around to have dinner and chat about how each one spent their day. I wished that none of them were home that day, but faith plays a great set of deal in our lives. My older son was an architect, my older daughter was recently graduated from college and in search of a job, and my twin girls were freshmen in college. After that catastrophe, my chief and his family stood by me and helped me stand on

my feet again, rented an apartment, and finally settle.

Three years later, I was shot in the ear during a one of the missions, luckily it wasn't deep I just lost my hearing ability, after that accident, my chief was kind enough to let me stay and do office work until I retire. It has been two months now since I retired; it sure is hard after ". years of investigating suspects, chasing criminals, undercover missions but sooner or later you have to accept reality. Fortunately, we were trained the lip language, so when I lost my hearing ability it wasn't a barrier and I kept improving, now I can know what anyone is saying as long as am looking at their lips. I signed in Yoga class to feel relaxed and gain my body strength back, I felt like I deserve it after thirty years of committed, hard work. In addition, I had to do something to pass time.

Vacancy Announcement

(For Yemeni Nationals only)

Job Title: HR Manager Location: Sana'a

An international oil and gas company based in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, is seeking a Human Resources Manager with at least Five (5) years experience in the HR field within the oil and gas industry. Candidates must have work experience in the Middle East or the Far East, with education of Master or Bachelor Degree at a recognized University or educational institution, and be fluent in English. Experience in recruitment and hiring is also a must.

The Somali refugees in Yemen

By: Ali Almurtada alialmurtada720@gmail.com

any people think that the Somalis in Yemen constitute a small number with partial effects, but as a Yemeni, I believe that Somalis pose a serious danger to our society in many aspects. The international authorities recorded only a small number of Somalis and refugees in general by registering them in particular lists.

Those go to reside in camps like Kharaz, but a lot of them aren't recorded and their number will soon exceed the limit of one million according to studied statistics.

This number mirrors the failure of the Yemeni specialized authorities of illegal immigration. Secondly, it mirrors how tolerant the Yemeni government is to their presence in this substantial number. Moreover, the Yemeni government has signed a particular agreement of refugees.

Somalis and Ethiopians contribute negatively to our slow-motion development. As we all know that Yemen is considered a very poor country regarding to natural and educated-human resources, the Yemeni national annual budget is limited and it can barely take the responsibility of ruling the country; of course this is regardless of corruption and the insurgency in the north. Here comes the presence of this huge number of refugees in the south, which adds insult to injury.

The UN says that it covers all the costs of their living which is relatively a mere exaggeration to the reality. Nowadays, I can easily notice them working in Sana'a as construction workers and so forth.

These Somalis are grabbing the opportunities that unemployed Yemenis might hold. As I see Somalis socialize with Yemenis, I believe that they might transmit some bad short –comings like violence.

Also, it's known that Yemenis proudly speak Arabic, and I think that Somalis' presence, no doubt, will negatively affect our language. I am NOT, here, saying that we don't have bad habits or Yemen is violence-free. Still, there is no comparison between the two countries.

According to a study titled as "The Impact of Somalis on Yemen", it's said that crime, like theft percentage, have remarkably risen in the recent ten years as Somalis get arrested in many occasions; however, a thorough study hasn't yet been performed.

Another problem they generate is

traveling to the Arabian Gulf countries, which urged the Gulf countries to enact firm laws and regulations for People coming from Yemen. To be credible, I want to say that some Yemenis, also, participated in the generation of these firm laws.

I have personally read a PhD thesis about Somalis in Yemen. The student said in his foreword that he was misled by Somalis in their camps as he devoted a long time to reach an accurate number of Somalis in Yemen. He, also, said that he was misled by the UNHCR as he continued doing his mission.

Yemen is unfortunately known for its high corruption percentage in the region and the world. As a link to this issue, the international aids are being exploited by local officials, and the situation gets worse.

Also, the lenience of Immigration and Travel Authority contributed in mass distribution of the Yemeni passport to many of the refugees which made them officially Yemenis.

I don't want, here, to depict myself as an extremist against refugees and to lessen the size of despair and suffering Somalis are going through, but I want to say that Yemen interest. The Human Resources Manager will be expected to manage the day-to-day operations of the Human Resources office as well as be responsible for the development, management and administration of Human Resources services, policies and programs for the entire operation in the Republic of Yemen. The HR Manager will be responsible for carrying out the following functional areas: departmental development, employee relations, training and development pursuant to the Yemenization Program of the Ministry of Oil and Minerals in Yemen, benefits, compensation, organizational development and employment. Please note that this position is not a rotational position.

Duties and responsibilities:

The HR Manager will be responsible for all or part of these areas:

- recruiting and staffing logistics;
- organizational and space planning;
- performance management and improvement systems;
- organization development;
- employment and compliance to regulatory concerns and reporting;
- employee orientation, development, and training;
- policy development and documentation;
- employee relations;
- company-wide committee facilitation;
- company employee communication;
- compensation and benefits administration;
- employee safety, welfare, wellness and health; and
- employee services and counseling.

All applications along with C.V.'s must be submitted through fax No. 01- 423 580.

Applications must be submitted no later than Nov 01, 2009

A member of our recruitment team will call you if you are selected, for an interview.

19

إعلانات مبوبة

15 October 2009

سيارة للبيع

سيارة بيجو406 – موديل 2004 – اللون فضي – مجمركة – بحالة جيدة جداً. معرض الخالدين – جولة الجامعة الجديدة السعر: 5000 \$

للتواصل: 713116058

Accountant Vacancy in Sana'a

Indian Embassy school, Sana'a is looking for an Accountant

Job requirements:

- 1. M.Com / B.Com
 - 2. Minimum 2-3 years experience as accountant
 - 3. Ability to work independently
 - 4. Knowledge of computer is essential and fluency in English and Arabic will be an additional advantage.

Please send your resume before 20th October 2009.

Address:

Indian Embassy school. P.B No. 1154 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen. Telefax No. 241812 E-mail : indianembsc@yemen.net.ye





وظائف شاغرة

 مطلوب موظف يجيد اللغة الإنجليزيةنطقاً وكتابة ويجيد المراسلة عبر الانترنيت للتواصل: ٥ ٧٧٧٢ ٧٧٧٧

باحثون عن وظيفة

• فيئ صائب - بكالوريوس تجارة -الهند ٢٠٠٧ - سنة خبرة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية – يجيداستخدام الكمبيوتر– – يرغب في العمل في مجال المحاسبة والإدارة

للتواصل: ٤٥ ٧٣٣٨٤٨٠ • أنور على – دبلوم عالى مساعد طبيب يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب والانترنيت -خبرة في تدريس الاسعافات الأولية للتواصل: ٧٧٠٦٤٩٧٩١–٧٧٧٤٨٨١٣٢ • بكالريوس حاسوب - خبرة في تصميم و تحليل الانظمة باستخدام برنامج اوراكل للتواصل: ٧٧٠٢٠٠٧٧ –

٧١٣٩٧٦٣٥٨ •عليان – بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في التدريس – يرغب في العمل في اي معهد او شركة نفطية للتواصل: ٧١٣٢٣٢٤٥٢ •معتصم على – هندسة كمبيوتر دورات في صيانة الكمبيوتر – دبلوم لغة انجليزية(الهند) للتواصل: ١٤١٤٥٥٥٧٧ ما ثيور جو فيد – هندى

الجنسية – ماجستير تجارة - خبرة أكثر من عشرين سنة فى مجال التجارة – الإدارة – تسويق – مشاريع للتواصل: ٥٢٥٤ ٧١١٤٤

•نشوان – بكالوريوس محاسبة – خبرة لاكثر من ثلاث سنوات في العمل المحاسبي – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية والترجمة واستخدام الكمبيوتر – يرغب في العمل في آي شركة للتواصل: ٥٠٩ه٧٧١

• محمود على - بكالوريوس محاسبة -خمس سنوات خبرة في العمل على نظام يمن سوفت للتواصل: ١٤ ٥٧٧٠٤٩٠ •رعد جميل سالم – بكالوريوس هندسة اتصالات والكترونيات - دبلوم لغة إنجليزية - دورات كمبيوتر IC3 -للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢١٨٩٢٦

•وضاح فضل - بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة كمبيوتر - دورات في مجال صيانة وبرمجة الكمبيوتر في أكثر من شركة – شهادات شبكات CISCO CCNA) - جيد جداً فى اللغة الإنجليزية – نشيط ومجتهد للتواصل: ٧٣٤١٣١١٧١

 بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية – دبلوم في المبيعات والإدارة – يجيد العمل في



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المراسلات التجارية واالمناقصات والتعاملات التجارية للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٢٦٧٦٩

 محمد العامرى – هندسة معلوماتية – شبكات حاسوبية ونظم تشغيل - جامعة تشرين – اللاذقية – سوريا – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٥٦٧١٨٢٥ ٧٣

عقارات

•للإيجار: شقة مكونة من ٤ غرف وحمامين وصالتين - الموقع بجانب فندق الجامعة الجديدة للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤١٠٠٩٨

حـن وتوص

ت:١-٤٤٤٥٥،،٤٤١٩٣٥

ت: ٤١٢٩٨١ -٠١

فاکس: ٤١٨١١٦

ت: ۲۰۰۸/۲۰۲۰۸ ت



الشئون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، لشئون الداخليه ٢٥٢٧٠١/٧، الهجرة ۲٥٠٧٦١/٣، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٧٥٢٢٢٠٢، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٢٣٢٠٠١/٢، مؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣،

وزارة المواصلات ٣٢٥١١٠/١/٢/٣، السياحه ٢٥٤٠٣٢، الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧ \$

البنوك

فاکس:۲٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ۲٦٠٨٢٣–۱–٩٦٧

E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

بنك اليمن والخليج



لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢٦٨٦٦١/٢/٣)

فرع عدن :ت/ ۲۳۷۸۲۹– ۲. فاکس/۲۳۷۸۲٤ بنك التضامن الإسلام البنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٧٥,٢٦٤٧٠ فاکس: ۲٦٤٧٠٣,٥٠٣٣٥٠ ت: ٤٠٧٠٣٠ -١٠ بنك اليمن الدولي

. البنك العربي ت: ۲/۰۸۰۲۷۰ -۱۱ ت : ۰۱-٥٦٣٨١٣ بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ۲۷٤۳۱٤ -۱۰ لبنك المركزي:

تأجير سيارات

زاویه (Budget) ت: ۳۰۹٦۱۸۰۵۰٦۳۷۲ فاکس: ۲٤۰۹۵۸ فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰٤ یورب کار ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۱ هیرتز لتآجیر السیارات صنعاء ت: ٥١-٤٤٠٣٠٩ فرع شیراتون ت: ٥٤٥٩٨٥ عدن ت :۲-۲٤٥٦٢٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

آبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ۱. صنعاء ت: ۰۱-٤٦٨٣٠٥ فاکس : ٤٠٧٤١٩ - ٠١

عدن ت: ۲۳۷۱۹۹ تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳-۰٤ المكلاء ت: ۳۰۷٤۹۲-۰۰

Infinit Education T:444553 ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣ NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع **FedEx**

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تلفون : ۲٦٦٣٧٥ – ٢٩، ٥٠٥ فاکس : ٢٦٧٦١٩

للإعلان في هذه الصفحة يرجى الإتصال على الرقم التالي 268661 /01 وإرسال الإعلانات المجانية على فاكس01/268276

تعز ت:۲٦٠٥٠٠

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فندق سبأ

مكاتب ترجمة

فنادق

ت: ٥٤٦٠٠٠ فاکس: ٥٤٦٠٠٠

ت: ۲ /۰۱/۰۷۹۷۱ -۱۰

ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ -۱۰

ت: ۲۳۷۵۰۰ -۱۱

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة:(عربي- إنجليزي)(إنجليزي - عربي) تلفون: ۷۷۷۷۲۲۲۰۲ أو ۷۳۳۰۰۸٦۸۱ - فاكس:۱/٤۲۰٦٥٧ إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد

معهد یالی ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤/٢/ ٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاکس:٤٤٨٠٣٧ ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ معهد اللغة الألمانيه المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاکس: ٥١٤٧٥٥ معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ فاکس : ٥٣٢٤٣٦ معهدأیکتك ت: ٥١٠٦١٣ - ٥١٠٦١٣ فاکس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت :۲۷۲۷۱۳/۲۷۲۸۷۴ فاكس:۲۷۲۹۲٤ مأرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۰٦۱۲۹/۸/۱۳ الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳، عدن ت: ۲٤٤۲۸۰ تعز ت: ۲٥٨٨٨١ شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ ت: ۲۵۰۳٤٥

مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال: تلفاكس:-٤٧٠٢٥٠ موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥ ت: ٤١٤-٠٢٦/٤٢٤-٤٣٣ مدرسة رينبو ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳ مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ۹/۸۶۲۵۸ع مدرسة التركيه الدوليه ت: ۲۰۶۱۵۹ مدرسة الماجد اليمنيه set.

سفريات

ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۰ النسيم للسفريات العالميه للسفريات والسياحه ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

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Seventh orphanage festival

By: Yemen Times Staff

number of prominent local and regional religious leaders participated in the seventh festival to support orphans in Yemen organized by the Charitable Society for Social Welfare this week.

The festival had a three day program. The first day included a seminar in which debates on the rights and privileges that should be given to orphans under the Islamic jurisprudence. The second day was dedicated to extracurricular activities for orphans designated to be a creativity and distinction forum. Twelve competitions were organized for orphans in various fields such as arts, literary, religion and poetry.

On this day, the opportunity was given to the philanthropists and generous people to meet the orphans and consider supporting them financially. The final day _____

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was dedicated to a theatrical play, entertainmentthrough songs and dances performed by the orphans and art groups. The event also included a tour for those from outside Sana'a who wanted to visit its main historical and tourist attractions. During the semi-

During the seminar on issues relating to orphans in Islam, several topics and misconminent nal repare sevupport by the Velfare minent nal repare sevupport by the Velfare

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ceptions were discussed such as the limit an orphan's guardian can take from the orphan's money in return of taking care of him or her, the age at which orphans are considered capable of caring for themselves and able to handle their own inheritance, the great

قة بكفائة الأيتام ضمن فعاليات الم

۱۲ اڪتوبر ۲۰۰۹ - الموافق ۲۴ شوال

merit of those who sponsor orphans and the text in the Quran to encourage such acts. The seminar also considered whether a non Muslim can sponsor a Muslim orphan and vice versa.

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This festival is a biannual event carried away by the CSSW once every

two years in order to support orphans and mitigate their suffering. The festival is under the patronage of Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Dr. Abdulmajid Farhan, the secretary general of the society, said the aim of the festival this year is was organize living, educational and rehabilitation sponsorship for 5000 orphans and to strengthen the relationship between sponsors and the orphans.

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